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Tower Views

by Clearway

Adjusting New Relations

Echoes of Munich Peace

Making Our World Right

¶ **Relations**—The foregoing theme runs through the international news today like a leitmotif in grand opera: fortissimo as Mussolini enters and efforts are made for immediate adjustment of Italo-British relations; pianissimo with the introduction of French-Soviet relations; adagio as Anglo-German-Eastern relations develop; crescendo where the pan-Germanic chorus stresses Czech-German relations. But the harmony is involved, interrupted by many dissonances, and the general score reveals the need of a competent arranger. Is it too much to suggest that the apparent discords in international relations strikingly reveal the need (to all peoples) of adjustments based, not on the discordant elements of nationalism or racial prides or political ambitions, but on the harmonious key of universal brotherhood under a common creator whose major theme is love?

¶ **Forebodings**—Already the arguments of reversal are attacking the Munich peace pact, and the main fact of peace is threatened with subservience to the suggestive fear of war. In the British Parliament both Opposition and Government speakers allow the pessimistic note to creep in. Grateful as they are for the temporary armistice, the arguments run, the future prospects of a permanent world stability are not at all assured. Some declare that it would have been more effective to have "stopped the dictators" before the Czech issue became a problem, for such a course would have prevented concessions to the authoritarian nations which make them more formidable with each concession. Defenders of the Munich agreement, however, reply that British moderation rather than aggravating the dictatorial wills has mollified them, and further, that even a "bad" peace is superior to war, since in the interim of readjustment it may be possible to deflect the policies flowing aggressionward into the stream flowing concessionward.

¶ **Portents**—Whether news from Rome today augurs for the latter view is, perhaps, problematical. But, when international settlements are the order of the day, the possibilities of widespread accords in Europe are multiplied. Thus when the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, carries on a series of discussions with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano; and when France decides to send an ambassador to Rome (where it has been represented only by a Chargé d'Affaires); and when, in Britain, parliamentary circles discuss the possibilities of expressing gratitude for Mussolini's help in Munich by putting into force the Anglo-Italian Pact—then the basis for optimistic expectations in Franco-British-Italo relations seems to have broadened.

¶ **Reparations** — Czechoslovakia, victim of the European power politics game, does not find its problems lessened, however, in the new alignment of relations. Today, as President Eduard Beneš's resignation is officially announced, and as a revamped government struggles to put the shrunken democracy on a more stable economic basis with the $50,000,000 loan promised by Great Britain, the suggestion comes out of Germany that the claims of the Reich on Czechoslovakia have not all been satisfied. A foreign office spokesman discusses the possibility of adding to Germany's demands "reparations for injustices inflicted by the Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918." It further is suggested that reparations may be claimed "not only on the grounds of justice but also in the interests of peace." • This gives new verbal ammunition to critics of the school of "realism" who suggest that the price of present peace is likely to be demanded in increasing installments until the limit of democratic conciliation is reached.

¶ **Isolation**—France finds itself, following the Munich episode, faced with the necessity of a new self-evaluation. It turns immediately to economic and financial problems, with the Chamber of Deputies approving the Premier's peace efforts and voting the Cabinet power to rule the nation by decree until Nov. 15. Meanwhile, conscious of a Communist problem already embarrassing, it hears from Moscow predictions of a sort of retaliatory renaissance of Communist Internationale activity because of its failure to carry out the implications of the Russo-Czech-French relationship. • The way of "realism" is beset by Communist internationalism and Fascist aggressivism. Perhaps the remedy is a more comprehensive universalism.

¶ **Aside**—Presently this commentator proposes to turn away from European affairs for a time, if only to give his readers a breathing space. After all, world relations count less for the individual's happiness than does the individual's relation to the world. • We may heal forebodings over international affairs to a remarkable degree by seeing to it that our individual affairs are as harmonious as we'd like the world's to be.

AFL Backs Democracies Against Dictatorships

Green, at Federation convention, aligns 5,000,000 American workers with Democratic forms of government in Europe—Denounces anything Fascist, Communist or Nazi in present struggle.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 5—Unity between the host of workingmen of the American Federation of Labor and the democracies of Europe was proclaimed by William Green, President of the Federation, at its annual convention here, when making emphatic use of his first chance to decry European dictatorships.

"We regret that a great outstanding, patriotic, democratic nation in Europe was compelled to pay such a terrible price in order to maintain peace," said the leader of 5,000,000 of America's workers.

"As we see the situation in Europe, a constant and apparently never-ending conflict, for the present at least, is going on between the totalitarian states and the democracies of that great continent, for, after all, the issue in Czechoslovakia as against the Dictator in Germany was an issue between Democracy and Dictatorship.

"How long can compromises be made and the tremendous price paid for peace at this time be repeated? That is the question we are all asking.

"So far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, we stand immovably with the Democracies of Europe and against Dictatorship there, let it be Fascism, Naziism, or Communism."

Mr. Green's declaration, mounting in warmth, was evoked by the presence on the convention platform of the traditional British and Canadian fraternal delegates, exchanged annually now for nearly half a century between the labor movements of the three great English-speaking Democracies.

Other current happenings of this convention include:

1. Apparent minimum of significance in President Roosevelt's message to the Federation counselling peace in the split in the labor world, as seen by key leaders here.

2. Probability voiced by Mr. Green that if the other wing of labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization, holds a constitutional convention to set up a permanent organization, as expected soon, the door to peace will be pushed farther shut.

3. Unwillingness of the Building Trades Unions to agree with President Roosevelt in his reminder to the convention that he favors an annual wage in the building industry. Leaders of unions concerned informally declared that plan unworkable.

4. Decision last night by the Executive Council of the AFL favoring seating of the delegation of the Typographical Union, previously in doubt because of the Union's refusal to pay a special assessment levied generally on affiliated unions, on the ground it was to be used against the CIO.

5. Comment that while industrial relations in Great Britain are much farther advanced than in the United States, British methods cannot be transplanted immediately, but progress in America must evolve, this analysis coming from Robert J. Watt, sole labor member of the Commission

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Court Changes Asked to Meet Liquor Problem

Boston judge finds same problem now as in days before prohibition — License costly to State.

Five years of repeal have failed to fulfill the promises of its advocates but have presented problems which require a system of special courts and judges for a logical solution, according to Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court.

His finding coincides with that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which two days ago initiated a national movement to seek solution of the problem of alcohol "through a program of unprejudiced research and education." The Association stated it was convinced "the problem of alcohol has become one of the major perplexities of our civilization" and that society's effort to educate itself out of this problem has almost collapsed in recent years.

After a study of all phases of judicial treatment of alcoholics in the Commonwealth, both before and after the prohibition era, Judge Zottoli finds the same problems today which existed in pre-prohibition days. In fact, he finds that prohibition was more effective than license in lessening the flow to institutions.

From an impartial survey of liquor consumption, arrests, and commitments of intemperates since 1914, Judge Zottoli concludes that:

1. More effective methods to prevent intemperance are of greater importance than salvaging efforts.

2. Courts and corrective facilities lack co-ordination.

3. The cost of maintaining institutions for the detention or salvage of drunkards is a drain on the taxpayers far surpassing the income derived by the Commonwealth from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

4. The social implications of liquor distribution are generally not clearly perceived.

Step to Solution

As a step toward solving these problems, affecting not only the treatment of intemperates but also the general administration of justice, Judge Zottoli recommends restriction of trial judges to triers of fact only, in order that their concepts of what is best for society will not be guided unduly by personal, untested judgment.

"A body of experienced men, appointed 'during good behaviour,' and sufficiently large to prevent autocratic conduct, should be given the duty of sentencing persons found guilty of crime after thorough inquiry into essential facts," the jurist believes.

He advises turning over to this "Commission" the duties of granting and supervising paroles, coordinating penal institutions and development and care of prisoners.

The power of nolle prosequi should be taken from prosecuting officers, declares Judge Zottoli. "Only when courts and prosecuting officers coordinate their efforts can best results be obtained. It is useless for

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Principals in Prague's Dramatic Changes

By a Staff Artist

Frantisek Chvalkovsky
New Foreign Minister

Dr. Eduard Benes
Resigned President

Gen. Jan Syrovy
Premier

'Runaway' Jury Sought to Probe Brooklyn Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Another "runaway" grand jury was seen in the offing today, when it was indicated William B. Herlands, New York City Commissioner of Investigation, would invite the Kings County inquisitors to widen investigation being conducted by the Herlands office in all law-enforcement agencies in Brooklyn.

This would mean the grand jury, hitherto under direction of William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings County, would shake off the hands of the District Attorney's staff and set out on its own to inquire into reports of official corruption.

Mr. Herlands has refused to hand over to a jury "dominated" by Mr. Geoghan any information his staff has gathered in their survey of Brooklyn conditions. He has stated, however, he would co-operate with any jury which barred Mr. Geoghan and his staff.

Special Grand Jury

If the Kings County Grand Jury refuses to do this, Mr. Herlands was expected to petition Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to call a special grand jury and to temporarily displace Mr. Geoghan with a special prosecutor.

It was recalled that a precedent for "runaway" grand juries was established by the New York County Grand Jury, which barred District Attorney William Dodge from hearings and petitioned Governor Lehman to name a special prosecutor. The Governor named Thomas B. Dewey in 1935, and the great drive against rackets and corruption in Manhattan was the result.

Many observers hold that conditions in Brooklyn are as bad, if not worse, as they were in Manhattan before the advent of Mr. Dewey as special prosecutor. Mr. Herlands apparently feels there will be revelations of major importance in Brooklyn. He has intimated "big news" was to break. This forecast was strengthened by his hurried interview with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, both of whom have promised assistance and support.

Subpoenas Sent Out

The care with which the investigation is being conducted was evident from the nature of the 1,402 subpoenas Mr. Herlands sent to banks, brokerage houses, loan shops, insurance companies, and safety deposit vault companies Oct. 4, covering accounts of Mr. Geoghan, his assistants, and relatives. The subpoenas demanded production of bank accounts, credit files, assignments of power of attorney, trust agreements, and other records.

These subpoenas apparently are to help Mr. Herlands sift charges made against certain, as yet unrevealed, members of the Geoghan staff that they accepted bribes in return for throwing out criminal prosecutions stemming from arrests in Brooklyn's fur swindle.

Isidore Juffe, whose charges against the District Attorney's office are held to be of prime importance, still shows a willingness to reveal to Mr. Herlands what he refused to divulge to Mr. Geoghan, namely, identity of alleged bribetakers.

Meanwhile the Citizens Committee on the Control of Crime in New York City, whose report of allegedly loose law enforcement in Brooklyn prompted Mayor La Guardia to set Mr. Herlands on the trail, reveals that since July 1, 1937, it has kept a careful check on every criminal case in Kings County.

It was on the basis of this check-up that it reported to Mayor La Guardia the discovery of "grave irregularities." This concurs with the unofficial opinion of many persons in a position to know that Brooklyn has been inviting a drastic cleanup in its courts, police force, district attorney's office, and public officialdom.

Hitler to Press Czechs For Reparation Payment?

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BERLIN, Oct. 5—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the International Commission supervising cession of the Sudetenland to Germany was confronted by new difficulties in delimitation of the fifth zone of occupation and "the question of reparation for injustices inflicted by the Czechs on the Sudetens since 1918."

As the Commission resumed its discussions today the spokesman indicated progress might be difficult from this point on.

"Hitherto it was easy, as the four zones (to be occupied by the German Army before Oct. 8) were already fixed at Munich and only certain technical details remained," he said.

"The fifth zone will prove more difficult. Also there is the question of reparations for the injustices inflicted by the Czechs upon the Sudetens since 1918."

To Follow Occupation

Previously an inspired source close to the Foreign Office indicated such reparations would be demanded of Czechoslovakia just as soon as the Sudetenland was completely in German hands.

To the Munich accord was attached a map showing the first four zones ceded by Czechoslovakia for speedy occupation by the German Army. Occupation of the first three has been completed or is under way. Occupation of the fourth is to begin tomorrow, to be finished Oct. 7. Then, the accord said:

"The remaining territory of preponderantly German character will be ascertained by the aforesaid International Commission forthwith and be occupied by German troops by the tenth of October."

From National Socialists in a position to know the Associated Press gains the impression that Chancellor Hitler will prove just as insistent and intransigent in his demands for handing over all that he claims as belonging to the fifth zone—not yet defined—as he was for the principle of annexation and the unconditional surrender of the first four zones.

To Fix Plebiscite Areas

The Commission also is to fix the areas in which plebiscites are to determine whether they are to become German or remain Czechoslovak.

[A map published by the Berlin press indicated that the territory claimed as belonging to the fifth zone—for occupation by Oct. 10—or subject to plebiscite would be approximately twice as large as that transferred unconditionally in the four zones. Plebiscites are to be held not later than Nov. 30.]

The British, French, and Italian Ambassadors, members of the International Commission, went to the Foreign Office this afternoon to meet with the Chairman, Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office.

The three Ambassadors, Sir Nevile Henderson, André Francois-Poncet, and Bernardo Attolico, walked along the Wilhelmstrasse together to the Foreign Office, unrecognized by pedestrians. The Czechoslovak Minister to Berlin also is a member of the Commission, but he was not mentioned as attending this meeting.

Delimitation of the fifth zone of occupation was considered the most difficult task yet confronting the group.

Onus of Recovery Is Saddled On Labor's Back by President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt hopes that labor and industry will get together to bring about an upswing in the Nation's business.

This report was given today by persons close to the White House who said Mr. Roosevelt believes that, if name-calling and bitterness are ended, the country may look forward to general economic improvement.

It was said that present economic conditions are not nearly as gloomy as they have been painted in some reports, that employment is picking up more than seasonally and that the Nation may anticipate improved business during the remainder of this year provided prices are kept within a proper range.

Government policy, friends of Mr. Roosevelt said, calls for keeping prices of some commodities from going through the roof and for bolstering quotations on commodities which now are underpriced.

Copper was cited as an example of a commodity whose price should not go too high, and wheat and cotton were listed as products for which current prices should be raised.

White House authorities said the recent European crisis has had its parallel in the Nation's industrial and economic problems. They asserted that while Europe was engaged in sabre-rattling and army mobilization, some people in this country were misrepresenting the Government's policy, making dire forecasts of the future and building bogeymen to frighten the people.

These informants added the opinion that if various factions could sit in friendly conference, peace might be effected between industry and labor and between these two and the Government.

As a hopeful sign in the economic picture, it was said that the Administration's pump-priming program would not reach its peak results until next spring.

At his press conference yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt was reluctant to discuss the foreign situation. He referred reporters to the record of Administration foreign policy when they asked whether this country might lead in a movement for world disarmament.

There have been indications in the past that the Administration stands ready to join with other countries in seeking a solution for general international problems.

The President, continuing his restful week here, scheduled only three visitors today. They were Van Ness Phillips of the Pan American Highway Commission; Lamar Hardy, U. S. Attorney of New York, and Archibald R. Watson, County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court, New York County.

This Changing World

The Munich Settlement—Universal Demand for Peace May Be Source of Strength in Future Diplomacy—Peace With Justice

By H. B. Elliston

Outstanding among the lessons of the Munich Settlement is the fact that the peoples of the world are inherently peaceful. There was no war fever either in the autocracies or the democracies. Premier Mussolini alone beat the tom toms. And there is reason to suppose the Duce's alarms and excursions were tactical. He seems to have acted as Chancellor Hitler's stooge. Day after day he kept up the pressure on the democracies in public till he could offer his fellow-dictator the way back from the brink of catastrophe without danger to Herr Hitler's prestige. Certainly the Italians had little stomach for fighting. Signor Mussolini's homecoming as the "messenger of peace" caused one observer to see in it the first natural demonstration in Italy in years. As for Germany, no relief was more unrestrained than that of the Germans, though there will probably be celebrations now in honor of Herr Hitler's "somnambulistic sureness."

The fact is that everybody abhors war. It is shown to be a myth that, in the perfervid oratory from the totalitarian states, democracies have the monopoly of "softies." The totalitarians, too, prefer their plowshares unadorned. Incidentally, you can't tell me they don't like butter better than steel, either.

The Greeks had a proverb that "war is evil, because it makes more bad people than it takes away." Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, one of the most enlightened men that I ever met, held something of the same belief. He used to talk of the uncorking of passions by war which would continue to make peace a sort of war. Yet General Bliss was a soldier. And I think he would agree that people who won't fight in defense of security or ideals are not people of any quality at all. I believe we are still made of that breed. The issue over Czechoslovakia never struck people as endangering either security or ideals. That was the plain fact of the matter.

But this is not the only reason that people shrank from war when they looked into its face. The tying-up of Czechoslovakia with the peace treaties boded ill for Czechoslovakia. A vague feeling had seeped down to the common man that the undoing of Versailles Europe was overdue. Particularly will you find that feeling among those who fought in the last war. After the war the fear was general that the peace treaties had spread dragon's teeth all over the old continent. We comforted ourselves that injustices would be rectified through the League of Nations and the World Court. It was a false hope, and Versailles Europe had to "give" by some other means.

It is curious that so many persons should know Article 16, the "war" article, of the Covenant and so few Article 19, the "justice" article. Article 19 provided for revision of inequitable treaties. The great powers wouldn't look at it. They were afraid Germany might use Article 19 as a national restorer. Even weak nations in other parts of the world could not get treaties reopened under Article 19 from fear that Germany would use the case as a precedent. Thus the Covenant became a prop for the status quo. Moreover, the World Court damaged its prestige enormously by its refusal to allow any adjustment over Austria. People asked why should there be war over changes in a hated "peace" system.

Another reason why war was ruled out concerns the nature of war. A story is going the rounds that the Germans have perfected a liquid-air bomb which causes far more damage than any other. It is said to have been used once at Barcelona, Spain. The British found pieces of it, but are not able to duplicate it. I doubt the story myself. Invention in such fields is pretty well standardized, and I doubt whether any nation has anything unique under its hat. Moreover, frightfulness is restrained by defense and the fear of reprisal. Still the story persists, and no doubt added horror to the thought of the possibilities of modern war.

News from all countries after the Munich parley shows that the peoples were so pacific that Mr. Chamberlain might have obtained better terms for Czechoslovakia. At the time he couldn't know that. Democratic statesmen are handicapped in diplomacy because totalitarian sentiment is bottled up.

The knowledge, however, is useful even in these post-Munich days. It may insure an honest plebiscite in Czechoslovakian districts which are left to choose their allegiance. And democratic diplomacy may have to struggle another day. For democratic-totalitarian relations are not yet established on that "good faith" which, according to John Selden, is the essence of all relations. This is not my conclusion. Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the Commons and the quickened tempo of rearmament supply enough evidence. Thus the universal desire for peace which was expressed in this crisis may yet be a stalwart bulwark for peace with justice.

Fish Take a Parachute Ride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A plane flies over a lake in the high Cascades. Planes have flown over many times before but from this one there is dropped a weighted tin can. As it descends a parachute opens and the can sails buoyantly to the surface of the water where it overturns and out swim hundreds of tiny fish.

Such is the method of planting fish now used by the Washington State Game Department in stocking fish in barren lakes in remote regions or in restocking waters in isolated regions. It was necessary to drop fish 2,000 feet recently when Otter Lake in the Cascades was planted with fish for the first time.

Extensive experiments were first made to determine the success of this method. Fish were dropped from different heights and then afterward retrieved to find how they had survived. The experiments were proved entirely successful. In lakes where there never had been fish before the food content was first tested.

The State Game Department previously employed pack trains to get the fish into these remote areas. Planting fish by plane also has been done successfully in parts of Canada.

The method of dropping the fish is patterned after that used by the Forest Service which is able to drop cases of eggs to firefighters. The parachute is simple and made of inexpensive gunny sacking.

Christianity's History

On page 3 today appears the third of a series of 56 articles on "Links in Christianity's Chain" by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore. This series brings into focus the struggles, persecutions, and triumphs which have helped to shape the course of history over a period of nearly 2,000 years.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1938

Author, Author! 8
The Home Forum 9
"Free born"
(With Spanish Translation)
Radio Comment 10
Boston and New England News 11-13
New Hampshire Letter 11
Weather 11
Boston Events 11
Sports Page 12
Radio Timetable 13
Shopping Column 13
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 14
Financial Pages 16-17
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Weekly Magazine Section

Wanted: A More Workable Democracy 1-2
Issues of the Campaign: Two Views 3
Ballet's Man of the Hour 4
London Slums Are Coming Down 5
Light Along the Congo 6
Regulation: Magazine Editorial 7
Pigskin Revolution 8-9
Books and Features 10-13

Benes Resigns; Cabinet Shifts To Reich Orbit

Decree powers granted to French Premier—Calls by Sudeten Germans for reparations?

President Beneš today laid down the leadership of Czechoslovakia. Vigorously attacked by Germany, he resigned rather than remain an "obstacle" to the remnant of the Republic: Pages 1 and 2.

Czechoslovakia's soldier-Premier formed a new Cabinet with a Foreign Ministry more responsive to Germany. Effort to cope with minority and economic problems continued: Page 1.

French Deputies granted decree powers over finance to Premier Daladier, the Chamber having earlier approved his part in the Munich settlement: Page 4.

Britain continued its parliamentary debates: Pages 4 and 7.

Berlin heard that Sudeten Germans will now demand reparations from the Czechs—damages running back to 1918. Observers meanwhile studied the probable course of continued German expansion: Pages 2 and 1.

Refugees, in human terms, disclosed the tremendous problems growing out of the transfer of territories as the occupations continued: Page 4.

Czech President Bows To Pressure for Change In Policy at Prague

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 5 (AP)—The resignation of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia was officially announced today.

The action of the Chief of State, who had held his little Republic together as long as possible under pressure of tremendous events, was not unexpected, although it had been denied several times recently that he intended to step down.

Dr. Beneš became President of Czechoslovakia in December, 1935, succeeding the founder of the Republic, the late Thomas G. Masaryk.

In explanation, he said:

"My remaining in office might constitute an obstacle to the new conditions which now confront the State."

The resignation was accepted unanimously by the full Council of Ministers.

The Munich agreement of the four big powers, compelling Czechoslovakia to cede the Sudetenland to Germany, represented a complete collapse of the foreign policy with which Dr. Beneš had been closely associated since the founding of the State 20 years ago.

The pressure of Britain and France to compel Dr. Beneš and his Government to accept submission to the terms of Adolf Hitler proved a tremendous blow to his hopes.

Target of Berlin Attacks

Informed persons felt that his departure from office—and possibly from the country—might remove the current acute situation and make collaboration with Germany possible.

Dr. Beneš has been the target for bitter attacks by Chancellor Hitler and other German leaders and for a scathing campaign of denunciation in the German press.

It was understood that Gen. Jan Syrovy, the soldier-Premier, would be Acting President until an election could be arranged to choose Dr. Beneš' successor.

The election will be conducted by the National Assembly, composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate sitting together.

General Syrovy in a broadcast said:

"Our policy will aim at friendly relations with everybody. In order to live in security it is necessary to cultivate good relations with our neighbors.

"We shall do everything in our power to give satisfaction to the justified claims of the Slovaks and Subcarpathian Russians (Ruthenians). Our state will be based on equality of the three peoples."

Some sources said that the Beneš resignation followed renewed Ger-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Yankees and Cubs Open Series Before Crowd of 40,000

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Cheered on by a near-capacity crowd of more than 40,000, the New York Yankees and Chicago Cubs met today in the first game of the 1938 World Series.

Both managers stood pat on their previously announced pitching selections and lineups. Louisiana Bill Lee, 22-game winner and hero of the Cubs' last-month drive to the National League pennant, started for Chicago. Big Charley (Red) Ruffing, also a right-hander, who paced the Yanks' pitching staff to the American League championship, hurled for New York.

Umpires and captains of both teams went into a huddle for the usual pre-game conference. The crowd stood as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the game got under way.

Bargain Ponies? No, But Here's An Elephant Pair

CHICAGO (AP)—Louis Meitus went out to buy five Shetland ponies for his children and brought back two elephants and six horses.

He heard that a circus was selling out at auction up in Sheboygan, Wis. Though he set out to buy Shetland ponies the elephants caught his eye. One of the horses did a special "football" act, and the other five looked quite clever.

So, Mr. Meitus forgot the Shetlands, brought home the elephants and horses. He said he would put on shows for "poor kids."

He said, "I'm having more fun than I've had for years."

In the Boston Section:

Immediate action to start on flood control due to Federal grants.

State Republicans' sweeping pledges to labor seen as revolutionary change in policy.

"Cambridge Council has assumed terrible responsibility"—Landis.

Bluenose skipper protests race course.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Benes Quits Under Pressure For Altered Czech Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

man pressure based on Herr Hitler's personal antagonism to the Czechoslovak President.

It was reliably reported that Herr Hitler had indicated he would be more generous in his negotiations with the new Czech State if a President more acceptable to Germany were named.

Meanwhile, a new cabinet formed by General Syrovy moved swiftly in an attempt to solve minority problems still threatening the Republic's existence.

At its first meeting it decided that no Czech officials should be appointed in Ruthenia without the approval of Ivan Parkany, Minister Without Portfolio, who is a native of Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia's farthest eastern section.

Government representatives also were named for two commissions, one to settle details of the Polish frontier controversy and the other to seek a resolution of Hungarian demands.

At the same time the Cabinet began consideration of a concrete plan to solve the Slovak appeal for an autonomous administration, pointing toward the possible establishment of a special ministry.

Political circles—even Germans—greeted warmly the appointment of Frantisek Chvalkovsky as Foreign Minister to succeed Dr. Kamil Krofta.

He was considered acceptable to Germany and his appointment was hailed by German radio broadcasts as the possible beginning of an era of improved relations between Prague and Berlin.

It was reported that Poles and Hungarians both had approached the Slovaks with offers of assistance, but so far the Slovaks were understood to have turned them down for fear acceptance would imperil the future of the Czechoslovak State.

A band of several hundred irregulars was reported to have crossed into Czechoslovakia from Hungary and attacked municipal buildings at Feledince.

Shots were said to have been exchanged between the irregulars and Czech guards, but casualties, if any, were not disclosed.

Economic Adjustment Begun

The Cabinet also started work on economic readjustments to put Czechoslovakia, shrinking daily as German and Polish armies occupy ceded territory, on a stable basis.

The most pressing need was for the $50,000,000 loan promised by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain. This the dismembered country hoped to get soon, for the loss of industrial areas struck a violent blow at its economic structure.

Financial experts surveyed what probably would be left after the fulfillment of German, Polish, and Hungarian claims to minority districts and after plebiscites determine disposition of other regions. They expected a good share of the projected loan would be used for public works projects.

Posts for Three Slovaks

In the new Cabinet, three Slovaks were named—Gen. Vladimir Caidos, Minister of Communications; Imrich Karvas, Commerce; and Vladimir Sajnor, Justice. Other Cabinet members are:

Interior—Jan Czerny.
Finance—Joseph Kalfus.
Social Welfare—Peter Zenkl.
Public Instruction — Stanislaus Bukhovsky.
Public Works—Gen. Karel Husarek.
Agriculture — Vladislav Feierabend.
Propaganda—Hugo Vavrecka.
Minister Without Portfolio—Ivan Parkany.

Messrs. Czerny, Kalfus, and Sajnor held the same posts in the previous Cabinet. Messrs. Zenkl, Bukhovsky, and Vavrecka were Ministers without portfolio.

The new Government is considered a moderate-rightest grouping.

Minister Without Portfolio Matus Cermak, a Slovak, provoked the Cabinet turn-over when he resigned, declaring government proposals regarding Slovak autonomy were inadequate.

Division Among Slovaks

Mr. Cermak was admitted to the Cabinet during the Sudetenland crisis to broaden its popular representation. He resigned, the official organ of the Slovak Party said, after Premier Syrovy told him that President Benes would negotiate in the Slovak autonomy issue with Dr. Tisot, Slovak leader credited with having moderate leanings.

The problem of Slovakia was becoming more acute.

Slovak, organ of the Autonomist Party, commented:

"It is obvious that Prague will not abandon its old habit of procrastination. It will make no decision, and it puts off everything. It has learned nothing from experience of the past."

Not a Major Problem

Meanwhile an official statement said that the Government had decided that in the future only Slovaks would be appointed as officials in Slovakia.

The Slovak People's Party, which Dr. Tisot heads, appears to have gained ground during the Government's difficulties.

Government sources, however, said the internal problem of satisfying the Slovaks was mild compared with the Republic's other troubles, and stated that no special difficulty was foreseen.

Munich Pact: Peace or Pressure Eastward?

German occupation of the Sudetenland opens way for Berlin to dominate rich Danube area.

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The general exultation over Premier Chamberlain's rapid achievement of a temporary peace in Europe has by now given way to more serious contemplation of the full meaning of what he has effected. People are showing a desire to satisfy themselves as to whether Germany, by the Munich agreement, has been converted into a "satisfied nation," as the Premier clearly implied immediately on his return, or whether Europe is to be still unstabilized by an opening of the flood gates for an eastward advance by Berlin—a "Drang nach Osten."

If one is to believe that Germany is now satisfied, the authority for such a belief must be Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain alone. The British Premier in the course of his three talks with Herr Hitler—at Berchtesgaden, at Godesberg, and at Munich—reported that he had come to a new understanding of the Reichsführer's views, that he was confident of his sincerity, and that he was convinced that Herr Hitler's assurance in his Nuremberg speech on Sept. 26 that "this is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe" was the word of the chief of a genuinely contented nation. In short, Mr. Chamberlain gave his personal guarantee to the world at large that the sacrifice of an inoffensive free democracy would insure a condition of lasting settlement.

There was a universal readiness to accept Mr. Chamberlain's guarantee, for the personal approach between the two leaders chiefly concerned seemed essentially right, promising as it did a break away from the dreaded relapse into the old power politics. Unhappily, the price having been paid, Mr. Chamberlain has proceeded to tone down that precious guarantee. He has warned that "paradise could not be won in a day," his ministers have talked of necessary armed guarantees for the shrunken Czech State and of reviving the understanding with Russia, while his most influential supporting daily, The Times, has called for universal service. At the same time, the march of the triumphant German legions into Sudetenland suggests not so much an amicable agreement for the transfer with concessions on both sides, as an outright annexation by force—repeating the experience of Austria six months ago.

Gates to "Danubia" Open

The armed occupation of this territory, whatever Mr. Chamberlain may mean by his Munich peace, indicates beyond all question that, from the German point of view, the great Bohemian mountain bastion that barred Berlin's way to "Danubia" and the east no longer exists—that the gates are down and the "Drang nach Osten" is under way.

There may still be ways of checking the flood—at least Lord Halifax's and Sir Samuel Hoare's references in Parliament on Monday to cooperating with Russia in the defense of the Czechs and the activities of British agents among the small Danube States suggest efforts to that end—but the advantages that lie with Germany are so great and the prestige Herr Hitler has acquired, through the Munich deal, has become so overwhelming that it is extremely difficult to determine what action would deter the Führer from carrying out whatever policy he has decided upon for the future.

That Herr Hitler should look to the East is not only the program laid down in "Mein Kampf"; it is not only the policy that governed one of the main moves of the war—when Austro-German troops under Von Mackensen rushed down and overran Rumania in September, 1916, so commanding the territory clear through to the Black Sea; it is the economically logical area for Germany to covet. Germany's shortage of rich grain lands, which still keeps the nation "tightening its belt," as it has done almost ever since the war, would make control of the low-lying alluvial soils of Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania a highly desirable rounding-off for the Grosser Deutschland—apart from Rumania's valuable oil fields.

Peaceful Penetration?

It is quite possible that the influence of Germany, which already absorbs up to about half of the foreign trade of most of the Danubian nations, might penetrate peacefully and co-operatively into this region—within the last two days it has effected a trade agreement with Yugoslavia—but experience of Herr Hitler's determination to have a strongly centralized authority hardly strengthens such an assumption.

For 20 years Britain and France have been attempting to find markets for the distressed Danubian nations, each proposal in turn coming up against the fact that the great German market, while geographically dominating the group, was in no position to pay for all the imports it might absorb. In the past few months Italy has been working for a new non-German Danubian trade structure, bringing in the Poles—a scheme eagerly abetted by the Cechs and Hungarians. But Herr Hitler was driving his pressure against Czechoslovakia faster than any new marketing bloc could get on its feet. There was pressure too upon Hungary, whose leading statesmen caught an impressive glimpse of Germany's armed might on a State visit to Berlin a month ago, while pressure from the younger Fascists in Hungary is at the moment giving to the Government a warning of an all too familiar type.

Hungary, indeed, now that the upper reaches of the Danube in Austria and Czechoslovakia are already in Germany's power, lies next athwart the Danube on the way to the mouth. That this hesitating and unhappy land of Magyars, despite anything it may gain from the Czechs, can avoid coming completely under German authority seems at the moment exceedingly doubtful. Beyond it lie Yugoslavia and Rumania—both weakened by internal disunity—and the more or less helpless Bulgaria—each an easy prey to Germany if Herr Hitler should employ the pressure that daunts even the great empires.

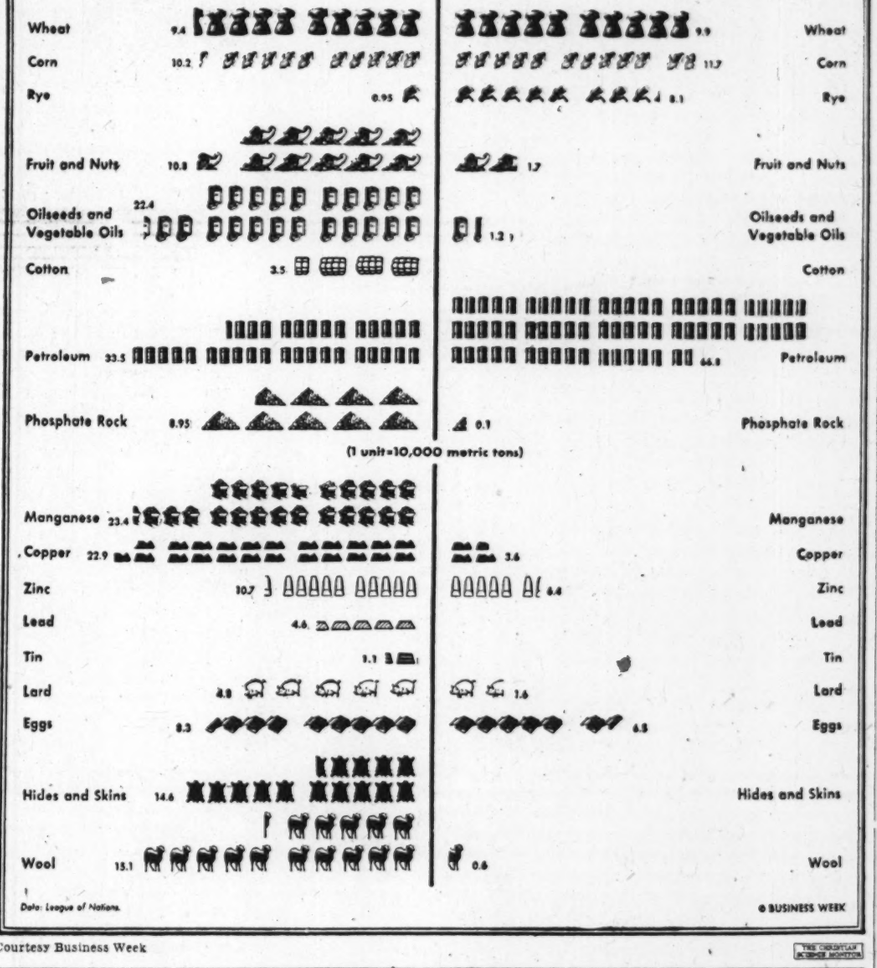
Far-Reaching Policy

That Berlin is preparing a far-reaching Danubian policy may be gathered from the announcement some four months ago of plans, to be completed before 1945, of linking the Rhine and the Danube by a canal that will enable ships of 1,200 tons to pass across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. Such a waterway, guarded by the fleet of river gunboats, now under construction, would not only ensure markets for the Danube States to wherever Germany might wish to direct them—presumably by that time Germany would have brought about the end of the present international commission governing trade on the Danube—it would practically afford to Germany a predominating influence over all Middle Europe from the Baltic to the Balkan peninsula.

To ensure the success of an advance eastward, Herr Hitler has taken all the necessary precautions laid down in his "Mein Kampf." He has made the West front as secure as possible, telling the world in speech after speech that he desires no further changes on the west, that his aims are not directed at recovering Alsace Lorraine from France. He has ensured Belgium and the Netherlands against attack, while from Britain he appears to be obtaining that friendly co-operation without which he feels such an enterprise could not be undertaken.

BEHIND THE CRISIS IN EUROPE

Hitler is maneuvering for control of the raw materials of all of Central Europe, not just for the Sudetens. Czechoslovakia is but one of six countries in this region which have resources which Germany covets. And if the nationalistic tariff barriers of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia could be broken, the Reich's surfeit of manufactured goods would flow freely to this great market of 100,000,000 people. Before he was chancellor, Adolf Hitler laid down a plan for bringing the entire region under the economic domination of Berlin. "German Austria will have to return to the great German Motherland," he wrote back in 1924, and from that point went on to lay down a vast program which included as one small part the return of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, but as the major theme the building of a great economic bloc which would ultimately extend to the Soviet Ukraine.



Courtesy Business Week

Benes Became Almost Emblem Of Collective Security Ideal

By the Associated Press

Dr. Eduard Benes, whether as President of Czechoslovakia since 1935, or as Foreign Minister of the Republic for 17 years previous to that, incorporated in his person such an unusual combination of high ideals and political acumen that he became almost the emblem of the collective security ideal during the 20 years since the war. With the disappearance of the sturdy leader of the Czechoslovak Republic and the rise of a four-power conference of empire to revise the map of Europe, collective security passes into a state of virtual discard pending a more favorable season.

For 20 years Mr. Benes had helped to keep his country's boundaries intact by skilful political moves.

As Foreign Minister, he worked hard to build up a peace structure of France, Russia, and the "Little Entente"—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia—that might find security despite the resurgent might of Germany.

During the recent crisis, dawn frequently found him and his Cabinet, or representatives of 21 political parties, searching for the means to keep the Republic alive and independent.

Active in League

Through all the post-war years of adjustment he was constantly engaged in strengthening the status of his nation. He was especially active in the League of Nations meetings, most of which he attended, and in the historic conferences at Genoa in 1922 and at Locarno in 1925.

It was, in fact, Dr. Benes who by successive visits to Premier Poincaré of France and Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain, bridged a gap which had developed between those powers on the eve of the Genoa conference. Face to face and frank talks constituted his favorite medium for solving knotty international problems and he was on the go almost constantly. Geneva, Paris, London, Berlin, and Rome knew him almost as intimately as did Belgrade, Bucharest and his own capital of Prague. He spoke with equal facility in German, French, English, Italian, and Russian.

A pupil and disciple from his student days of Thomas G. Masaryk, the two men, despite a disparity of 35 years in their ages, worked before, during, and after the World War to achieve the independence and stability of their nation. Cabinet changes were less frequent in Prague than in other European capitals, but whenever one loomed President Masaryk let it be known that Dr. Benes was to continue in charge of the foreign portfolio. He kept active charge of it even through the period from April, 1921, to October, 1922, when he was Premier of the Republic.

Son of Peasants

Dr. Benes was born May 28, 1884, at Kolzalny, Bohemia, the youngest of a large family of a Czech peasant couple. He made his way through poverty to the university of Prague and there came under the influence of Dr. Masaryk, at that time a teacher in the university. Later Dr. Benes studied at the Sorbonne, in Paris, and the University of Dijon, France, supporting himself on a pittance gained by writing for Czech newspapers. His recreation as a student was football and he became a skilled soccer player.

After spending a year in London and Berlin, he returned to Bohemia to teach sociology, first in an academy and then in the university. He was lecturing at Prague when the World War broke out.

Professor Masaryk went to Switzerland early in the conflict but Dr. Benes remained in Prague and organized an undercover organization which supplied the allies with much information on Austrian war plans throughout the conflict. But the secret police got on his trail and one dark night in July, 1915, he crawled past a sentry on the Bavarian frontier and, using a forged passport, reached Switzerland.

Labored for Freedom

There he joined Masaryk and until November, 1918, the pair labored unceasingly to detach their homeland from the crumbling Hapsburg Empire and set it up as a nation. Professor Masaryk journeyed to London, Petrograd Washington, and Rome while Dr. Benes remained in Paris keeping their organization going.

They organized Chech national councils in France, Russia, England, and America, kept up a process of "boring from within" in Austria, formed armies from Czech exiles and refugees in Russia, France, and Italy, and in October, 1918, won full recognition for the new State. Professor Masaryk, named head of the Government, promptly selected Dr. Benes as his Foreign Minister and there the latter remained.

Dr. Benes, in 1920, signed a treaty with Yugoslavia which bound the two States to provide mutual aid in case of an attack on either by Hungary.

Five days later he negotiated a similar pact with Rumania.

The timeliness of Dr. Benes' policies were immediately proved for in April, 1921, and again in October Archduke Charles made attempts to regain his throne in Hungary. Both failed largely because of the threat of United action by the "Little Entente."

Even before these events, Dr. Benes had been laboring to extend the sphere of the new alliance to commercial fields and to bring it within the purviews of large powers. A visit which he paid to Rome, in January, 1921, bore later fruit in a pact with Austria signed the following December in which the remnant of the old empire and the new State agreed to quit hostile propaganda and refer disputes to arbitration. A substantial loan of Czech crowns to the Austrian treasury was an accompaniment of this agreement.

Hungary Demands Amnesties Before Czech Conference

BUDAPEST, Oct. 5 (AP)—Hungary, eager to regain territories of which it was stripped by World War treaties, was still pressing the Czechoslovak Government for immediate occupation of some Hungarian zones of Czechoslovakia.

In a note to the Prague Government proposing that a conference to discuss the minority claims be held tomorrow, Hungary demanded that before the talks begin Czechoslovakia first must give these guarantees:

1. Hungary must be allowed to occupy, as a symbol of the return of territories in which 800,000 Hungarians live, two border towns and communes.
2. All Hungarian political prisoners in Czechoslovakia must be released.
3. All Hungarian - speaking soldiers in the Czechoslovak Army must be sent home on leave immediately.
4. Local police and troops must be created in the Hungarian zones under a "mixed command."

Hungary proposed that the claims be discussed at a conference at 4:00 p. m. Thursday at Komarom, a town on the Danube 80 miles west of Budapest, part of it in Hungary, part in Czechoslovakia.

Demilitarization of a small section of Czechoslovak territory north of Budapest is under way.

In other regions, however, work on new Czechoslovak fortifications was said to be continuing, especially in a 30-mile border strip east of Bratislava. The population there was commanded to dig trenches.

Government officials said they had no definite assurances that Czechoslovakia was ready to give guarantees demanded by Hungary before Czechoslovak and Hungarian representatives could discuss details of cession of Czechoslovak territory inhabited by 800,000 Hungarians.

Warning Withdrawn

PARIS (AP)—The United States Embassy issued on Oct. 4 a notice to American citizens in France withdrawing the "suggestion" made Sept. 26 that they return to the United States.

"As the crisis has now passed," the notice said, "the suggestion is withdrawn. There is no reason to believe that normal residence and travel in this area may be disturbed."

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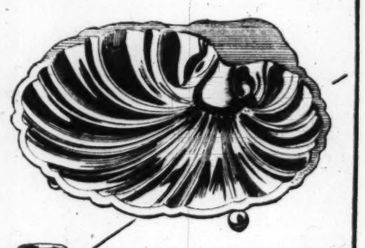

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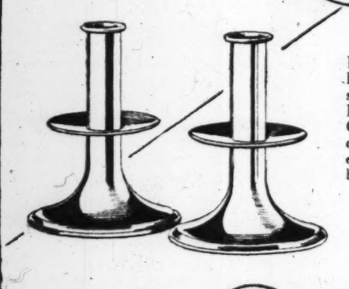

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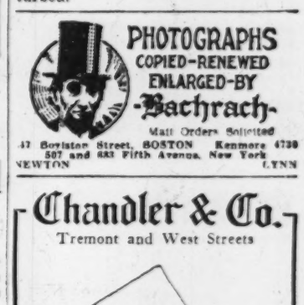

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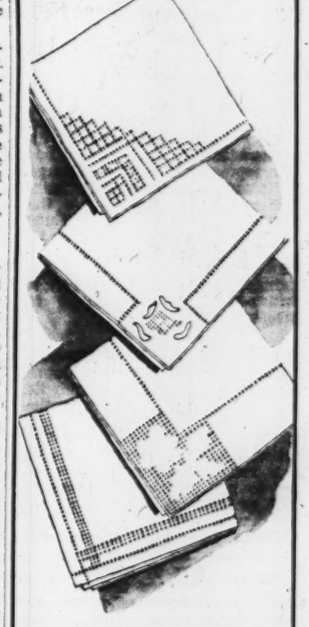

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity's Beginnings: Power of Herods Used for Personal Gain—Revolt of Jews Traced to This Condition

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Third of 56 Articles

While the beginnings of Christianity are to a considerable degree surrounded by obscurity, yet there are certain lines of development of which knowledge is definite. Before entering directly upon the subject of this expanding doctrine, however, as we have seen, it is well to consider something of the background, mental and physical, against which the new teachings were projected.

Politically, at the birth of Jesus, probably 6 B. C., Herod the Great was ruler as King of Judea. He derived his power first from Marc Antony, and after his defeat, from Octavius, from whom he gained much favor. Herod was an enterprising and successful builder, who adorned several cities of Palestine, especially Jerusalem, with noble structures. He rebuilt the Temple and re-established the Sanhedrin. He made great efforts to restore the Law, but during his later days became extremely cruel. And when he caused the death of several of his own sons, he was generally adjudged insane.

This is the same Herod who, as the Gospel narrative relates, ordered the slaughter of all male children under two years in and about Bethlehem, hoping thereby to destroy the Christ-child. The fact that Herod ended his cruel career in 4 B. C., leads historians to the inevitable conclusion that the birth of Jesus antedated the passing of Herod by at least two years; that is, that it occurred in 6 B. C.

Ruled by Herod's Sons

Herod divided his kingdom among three sons: Archelaus ruled southern Palestine, including Judea, but in A. D. 6 was removed by Augustus because of dissatisfaction with his rule among the Jews. Another son, Herod Antipas, as tetrarch, governed Galilee and the territory east of Jordan, known as Peraea. This was the Herod who caused the death of John the Baptist, and whom Jesus characterized as "that fox." He ruled during the major portion of Jesus' life and at the time of the crucifixion. After repudiating his wife, daughter of Aretas, Antipas married Herodias, the daughter of his half brother, Aristobulus, and the wife of another half brother, Herod Philip, who was divorced by Herodias in order that she might marry Herod Antipas. This situation greatly disturbed many of the Jews; and, coupled with Herod's destruction of John the Baptist—at the instigation of Herodias and to satisfy her limitless ambition—impressed the Roman Emperor so unfavorably that he banished Herod in A. D. 39.

The region east of Galilee was ruled by Philip, another son of Herod the Great, as tetrarch. As his kingdom was non-Jewish, Roman and Greek influences took ready root there. Philip is generally believed to have been the best ruler of the Herodian group. Another member of the family, Herod Agrippa II, son of Agrippa I, ruled in Galilee following a short reign by his father. This was the king before whom Paul was haled at Caesarea upon appeal of Festus, as described in Acts XXI-XXVI. So impressed was he by Paul's impassioned plea that he exclaimed, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." In Acts XII is related the death of James at the command of this Herod, who also "vexed" many of the converts to the new religion. It was Agrippa I who cast Peter into prison, when he was released by the angel.

Power Used for Gain

The family of Herod, so prominent in the early days of Christianity, presented a mixture of good and evil. They were not constructive rulers who sought the welfare of the people. Rather did they use their power for personal gain. The revolt of the Jews which led to the destruction of Jerusalem may be directly traced to the cruelty and selfishness of the Herodian dynasty. This type of government, it is plain, did not present a hopeful situation for the spread of Christianity.

About A. D. 25, after the deposition of Herod, Pontius Pilate became ruler of Palestine, with the official title of Procurator. The Gospel narrative tells practically all that is known of him, although tradition has undertaken to connect him with Mt. Pilatus in Switzerland. As representative of Rome and as Governor—executive of the Imperial Government—he exercised sovereign power over the people. It was his duty to keep the peace, to suppress insurrections, to supervise the collection of taxes, to pay the soldiers, and to protect the Imperial Treasury. Internal affairs of the people were still in the hands of the Sanhedrin.

Although Pilate resided at Caesarea on the Mediterranean, he sometimes went to Jerusalem in person to direct the control of the masses during the great assemblies which characterized the national celebrations of feast days. This accounts for his presence in Jerusalem during observance of the Passover, when Jesus was tried and crucified. From the Bible narrative, we learn that Pilate undertook to put upon Herod Antipas, ruler in Galilee, the responsibility of passing upon the charges against Jesus. Antipas was too wise to be thus involved and the case was returned to Pilate.

Sanhedrin of Wide Authority

The organization which exercised the widest authority over the Jewish people as to their internal affairs was the Sanhedrin. The functions of this body were both legal and religious. In addition to its primary jurisdiction in civil and religious affairs, it was in a sense a sort of Supreme Court to which appeals might be carried from the lower courts.

Some late authorities contend that there probably were two bodies bearing the name of "Sanhedrin": one, the lower body, exercised political and civil jurisdiction; the other, known as the Great Sanhedrin, was concerned solely with religion and forms of worship. This group consisted of 71 members, in the main Pharisees, many of whom were priests or rabbis. Both bodies ceased to function after the destruction of the city by Rome in A. D. 70. Over both bodies, however, as we have seen, the authority of Rome was exercised only in cases where the imperial welfare was involved.

During the first century, the people of Palestine, that is, the masses, were without education as that term is known today. The common languages were Greek and Aramaic. Hebrew was spoken by few except the temple priests and attendants. At this period, the Scribes had attained to a position of great prominence in the body politic. They were the lawyers of the time. They exercised authority as teachers, as preachers, scholars, and magistrates. That the group contained many men of excellent character, we are assured. Some authorities classify as Scribes Gamaliel, Nicodemus, Hillel and contemporaries of Jesus; others hold that the two first named were Pharisees.

Executive Capacity Developed

As administrators of the Mosaic law, the Scribes had come "to sit in Moses' seat." The importance of the authority exercised by them of necessity developed men of great executive capacity. Their work both in its educational and judicial aspects was gratuitous, a situation which probably sprang from the concept of an impartial judge, one not swayed by monetary considerations.

While there was much about the institution that was ennobling, since it led to a type of deep devotion, yet it also tended to develop on the part of the incumbents an excessive vanity and pride of position. It was this attitude, no doubt, that prompted the terrible accusations heaped upon them by Jesus. Wrapped in the conceit of superiority as teachers and judges, they were little prepared to receive the teachings of the Galilean prophet as this reception required humility and childlike faith.

Another political group also with responsibilities as a religious body were the Sadducees. Descended from the priest Zadok, of the golden age of Palestine, they were, in the late centuries before the Christian era, a society of priests. While all Sadducees were not priests at that period (200 B. C.), they were the party of the priests. To be sure, this did not mean that a Pharisee or a Scribe could not be a priest, but few except Sadducees attained to the position of priest. To their party were joined, for the most part, the aristocrats of Judea and Jerusalem. This union constituted a group quite apart from the plain people. Manifestly, the teachings of Jesus could find little response in this worldly-minded aristocracy.

Unlike the Pharisees, the Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection of the body. And while they did not deny the immortality of the soul, they had not come to accept the doctrine of immortality in the same sense as did the Pharisees.

Priests Were Politicians

The Sadducees were also deeply involved in the political questions of the day, exemplifying in this respect the union of Church and State. The priests were the politicians of the period, and the fact is that civic affairs and worship were closely combined in this group.

To understand the place filled by the Pharisees in the polity of the Jewish nation, it is necessary to recall that on the return from exile, the people were without a definite form of government. The monarchy had disappeared; the age of prophecy had ceased. No longer could a Samuel serve as prophet and leader of the people. Restoration of monotheism solved the problem and the Government partook of a form of theocracy. The community was half Church and half State. Monotheism became the cement of their society. The teacher as drill master took the place of the ancient prophet. Racial institutions of the Jews were revived and the people were taught to keep themselves apart from the heathen.

Under these conditions the middle class became Pharisees, strict adherents to the letter of the Law, and gradually they assumed a position which became the backbone of the nation. Poised between the aristocrats — the Sadducees — and the masses, they became the guiding power of the people. They were in no small degree the defenders of the ancient faith. The Pharisees in a large sense were the Puritans of the period. They maintained the ancient faith in the governing and protecting power of God. They were religionists first, statesmen afterward. They stood for spiritual direction, for education of the children, for upholding the traditions of the synagogue. They even promoted the sending of missionaries to the heathen peoples surrounding Palestine.

Observed Letter of Law

In the early verses of Matthew XXIII, Jesus seems to applaud the doctrine of the Pharisees and their observance of the letter of the Law, but he decries their evil ways. And his disapproval of their methods is expressed in unmistakable terms. There is little doubt that, as contrasted with the Sadducees, the Pharisees represented the trend toward democracy.

They did, however, make the rather serious mistake of confusing the question of the spiritual man with their descent from Abraham. In those factors, together with their strict adherence to ritualism, lay the causes for the mental state which Jesus so emphatically denounced. But their consistent faith in the coming of a Messiah, and the doctrine of lineal descent from Abraham, entered deeply into the national consciousness. They did, indeed, attend to the ritual in the smallest detail; they tithed "mint and anise and cummin" while neglecting the weightier matters of the Law—the demonstration of the spirit of true religion.

How greatly was needed the grace and truth which Christ Jesus brought to comfort and heal poor humanity! Because of strict observance of the letter with small regard for the spirit, the Pharisees became the chief opponents of the doctrines of Christ Jesus. They it was who set in motion the forces which found expression on Calvary, scene of the world's greatest tragedy.

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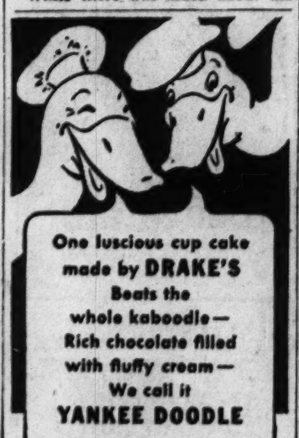

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Practicing for Musical Careers

Sovfotos

Upper: Akmanbek Marvalyev
Lower: Indizor Sharipova

Children of Soviet collective farmers and pupils of the Stalinbad Musical School playing on Tajik national musical instruments.

Soviet Fosters Folk Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Children of the national minorities of Soviet Russia are instructed in the music culture of their particular regions with emphasis placed on the peculiar national art forms and folk instruments. This, the Soviet music educator believes, is vital, if music is to become an integral part of the child's life.

Such national minorities in the USSR as the Kazak, Tatar, Bashkir, Turkmen, and Uzbek maintain studios at the Moscow Conservatory of Music where advanced study in their own national music is available to talented young persons from these localities.

The Soviet child gets an hour a week of music appreciation during his elementary and secondary school education which takes in musical biography, theory, choral singing, and reading music as well as an understanding of the more important music forms such as the opera, symphony, overture, sonata, etc., knowledge of the structure of different musical instruments, and conducting in the advanced grades.

Instruction After School

However, he may go to his club after school or to the music division of his city's House of Art Education where a program of art activity is offered under the Commissariat of Education, and learn to play some instrument. Here he will receive instruction in theory and practice periods three times a week.

Indizor Sharipova and Akhmanbek Marvalyev, children of Tajik collective farmers (the Tajiks are one of the Central Asian nations) were spotted with marked talent for the folk instruments that have been used for generations by wandering bards of their region who recounted in song the history of their people and their heroic deeds. The two children were sent to the music school of Stalinabad, capital of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, where intensive musical education is being given them along with their regular courses of study. Some day, Indizor and Akhmanbek will return to their localities as trained persons to pass on to others and develop the music culture of the Tajiks.

Only merit gains a child admission to a musical school. Courses including the study of voice, instruments, musical history, orchestration, criticism, and pedagogy are given for four or five years. A child with outstanding ability may enter at the age of 7 or 8. If his future definitely lies in the field of music, the student may go on to the conservatory with a view to teaching music, writing music textbooks, composing, going into the theater or opera.

Dancing Taught

In Azerbaijan, where the folk singer not only is an instrumentalist, but a dancer and actor as well, for he is called upon to dramatize the action of his tale and improvise on its theme, music schools include instruction in national dances and dramatic arts.

Opera's Popularity Calls London Group Back to Liverpool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Opera has become popular enough here to warrant a return fortnight's visit this November of the Covent Garden Opera Company. When the new season was announced it was revealed that 94 per cent of the seats were sold last year.

This popularity of the opera can be largely traced to the work of the Liverpool Young People's Opera Circle, which is an offshoot of the Imperial League of Opera. This Circle holds meetings to hear recitals, lectures, and discussions on opera; and the members are encouraged to save money to buy opera tickets for several months before the opera season begins. From time to time they may buy vouchers (costing 1s. or 2s.) and when the booking office opens they can exchange them for theater tickets.

Some members sell vouchers to their friends, and the Circle has grown like a snowball since it began in 1935. In that year the Circle bought seats to the value of £119. In 1937 they bought tickets to the value of £2,000.

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Appeals for Bible Teaching Voiced by Rumanian Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Rumanian peasants throughout the provinces have become so eager for the Gospel that it has become a serious problem for the State or Orthodox Church which, lacking a trained priesthood, is unable to meet the demand. The traditional mass no longer satisfies the peasants, and the average country priest can neither preach nor explain the Scriptures.

Thousands of peasants in recent months have either left the Orthodox church to join a Protestant community, such as the Baptist or have formed their own prayer circles in their homes or some local hall.

The State Church is well aware of the situation. It has been traced back to immediately after the World War when the Government decided to build schoolhouses in the most remote villages of the mountains and reduce illiteracy which was then officially placed at 85 per cent of the total population. When the peasant learned to read he asked for the Bible.

Many Bibles Sold

Sociological students sent out in groups all over the country by the University of Bucharest to study peasant life in the villages were begged to read and to explain the Bible wherever they went. A branch of the British Bible Society soon began to sell quantities of Old and New Testaments.

During the recent holidays this writer visited many peasant villages in the provinces to study the problem of the State Church. In one typical village it was found that twice a week the largest room in the local public school building was filled with faithful members of the Orthodox Church who listened to one of their own number explaining the Gospel. They sang hymns and gave their testimonies as freely as if it had been an old-fashioned Methodist prayer meeting.

At the close of the meeting the leader was asked why the local priest was not present. The reply was that the priest was content to do what the law required of him; to perform the mass on Sundays and national and religious holidays, perform burial and marriage ceremonies and baptize the children. The leader made it clear that neither he nor any members of the prayer group condemned their priest for not joining them in their search for spiritual values. He said that they were happy that he did not oppose them, adding that should the priest choose he could send the gendarmes and disband their meeting.

Brotherly Love the Theme

The following evening the writer was invited to attend another prayer meeting in the same village, but in a private home because their local "house of prayer" which they had built had been closed by the gendarmes, following a complaint from the local priest.

The character of the two meetings was identically the same. The keynot of both leaders was brotherly love. Each said in part, "We must love the minorities about us, the Hungarians, the Saxons, and even the lowly Gypsy, because even he is a child of God."

It is recognized that if the State Church does not make a special effort through the employment of trained laymen the number of so-called sects will continue to increase and lawful Protestantism will undoubtedly continue its progress. The Baptists alone have 100,000 members today and 1,600 places of meeting, churches and houses of prayer.

Many peasant communities have challenged the State Church to meet their spiritual yearnings, and many of them are growing impatient. It remains to be seen whether or not the Holy Synod, supported by high State officials, is resourceful enough to meet the problem.

Arctic Partly Answers His Yearning for Utopia

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Dr. Victor E. Levine, Creighton University professor, has found in the Arctic a partial answer to his yearning for Utopia: "A place free from night clubs, jazz bands, after-dinner speeches, rumors of wars, Republicans and Democrats."

He returned here Oct. 3 from 14 months there where he directed the United States Public Health Service survey of Eskimos along a 500-mile coastline.

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Czech Problem of Refugees Follows Big Trade Losses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 5—While German occupation of the new zones, according to the Munich agreement, proceeds so fast and regular that annexation rather than cession appears to be the proper description, Czechoslovak authorities are busy wrestling with the tremendous problem of refugees within their borders.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, primarily concerned with this matter, must decide three problems.

1. How are refugees from future plebiscite areas to be returned so they can express their views at the coming plebiscite.

2. How can Germans from the Sudeten area be returned, because it is impossible to attend even to the Czech refugees.

3. It must decide how many such refugees can be absorbed within the new frontier without upsetting its economic equilibrium.

Refugees have been scattered throughout the various parts of the Republic, those near Prague living in small groups on different farms and country institutions. Already some of them are hoping to settle permanently there, and great was their disappointment when told that final decisions are momentarily impossible.

Deplorable Conditions Found

Descriptions of poorer fugitives housed in such places as the "German House" in Prague, once the Henleinite Center, but from which the whole staff recently fled, are unnecessary since they would be a mere repetition of refugee conditions anwyhere, but the sight of women preferring to throw themselves before trains rather than return to areas now occupied by National Socialists speaks volumes.

Reliable information indicates that a minimum of 20,000 Czech officials must be found jobs in the new Republic, and innumerable others be repatriated. Such economic stress naturally raises the problem of Sudeten Jewish lawyers and other professional men who have already begun business here in Prague during the past few weeks, with reactions among the older established businesses here unofficially but strongly protesting already.

The Munich agreement, unless it is accompanied by some large-scale emigration abroad of thousands of these German emigres, will not solve the minorities problem, but simply raise a greater one within a new Republic impoverished and discontented, thus serving a basis for a new radicalism in central Europe.

Today's realistic Czechs are saying that whatever England and France have done they should at least be prepared to foot the bill for such evacuation, particularly since they are largely responsible for Czechoslovakia's enormous expenditure on armaments and mobilization, and for the loss of wealthier areas from whose resources such costs might have been met.

It would be less than human if under such conditions the eyes of many Czechs are not turned toward the open spaces of the British Empire which could be filled with immigration whose cultural standards and work capacity are remarkably high.

News of Loan Appreciated

The Czech press has received appreciatively news of the English £10,000,000 loan to aid in reconstruction here, but few of the general public are so naive as not to realize that this means the binding of future generations to sacrifice, including reduced standards of living resulting from the agreement forced upon them. At a time when the City of London is waiting to find markets for its surplus money such action is hardly "sacrifice," and such an outright gift rather than a loan would certainly conform more to the ideas of English fair play, say the younger elements here.

Though it is impossible to judge finally of the economic position of the new Czechoslovakia, since its future boundaries are not yet fixed, provisional statistics show that it will be able to maintain itself. Taking the 1930 statistics as a basis it is estimated that the New Republic will retain 61 per cent of the whole metal industry, 37 per cent of the glass, 51 per cent of the textiles, 71 per cent of the leather and shoes, with the loss of almost the same number of workers.

Debate in the English Parliament Oct. 3 in Czech interpretation shows no settlement of the European problem despite the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia, since it revealed that Mr. Chamberlain's fundamental basis continues to be more armaments and the old story of no more surrender to totalitarian states. Concerning the English guarantee of the new Czechoslovakia grave doubts continue.

These are shown clearly in a leading article in the Lidove Noviny, Moderate Liberal, which after declaring that France is finished except as a protectorate of England, adds, "When a world is ruled not by force, then this State must know its future position and, like Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, reach agreements with Germany, its most important market, and automatically stand against any anti-German front."

Albania Celebrates a Royal Decade

Wide World

King Zog and Queen Geraldine Receive Applause

As they arrive at one of the many functions arranged to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the King's ascension to the throne.

King Zog Marks Tenth Year Of His Reign in Albania

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA—Zog I, King of Albania, has recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of his occupancy of the Albanian throne amid general and sincere jubilation. The most which little Albania can hope for is to make the best of a very hard situation, and that King Zog has done.

This was made the brightest and most cheerful of all anniversaries by the presence of a Queen, the blithe and charming bride of Albania's King. The choosing of a wife was one of the problems which Zog had to solve. During long years Albanians asked, "Shall our queen be an Oriental or Western woman, a Christian or Moslem, from a royal dynasty or a commoner, a native daughter or a foreigner? What kind of a new alliance will her coming mean?"

Built Modern Albania

King Zog settled the problem in a way which seems to have pleased everyone. He wedded a girl of American-Hungarian origin, whose vivacity and ability bring happiness to the Court and inspiration to Albanian women. In this wild, foreign, isolated country the life of Queen Geraldine will not be easy and she deserves the warmest admiration for the way in which she has undertaken her task.

But the risks to which she is now exposed are far less formidable than they would have been 15 years ago, and the capital in which she will live is a much more pleasant place than it was then. It is her husband who has wrought this change. King Zog is the builder of modern Albania, of the only Albania, indeed, that has ever been a united and independent State. He himself set up the throne which he occupies and has made it fairly stable.

The most striking feature of the celebration of Zog's first decade of power is the international good will which his kingdom enjoys. All Albania's neighbors were represented at the festivity. Smiles were general and sincere. Albania is one of those rare States with no acute foreign problem.

This is in striking contrast to the situation a few years ago, when Albania was in conflict with every neighbor and constituted a world problem. Notes were frequently sent to the League of Nations and Albania's troubles were among the League's constant cares. This land was then one of more drama than poetry; now it seems to be chiefly lyric. Many factors contributed toward this, but not least of them was King Zog.

Intrigues Banished

Observers remember that Albania has frequently been in sharp conflict with its protector and benefactor, Italy, that Greece has repeatedly brought complaints against Albania, and that Yugoslavia has been an open enemy of this country. Few places in Europe have been the scene of more international intrigue than this little capital. But that has vanished. Albania has become a "tie" that binds.

Yugoslavia and Italy clasp hands here. A substantial evidence of Yugoslavia's friendly interest is the new air line between Belgrade and Tirana.

Visitors, if they wished, could travel from end to end of this primitive land, through lonely mountain passes or in pathless woods, without incurring danger. For a decade, this has been a secure land with little criminality and rare political upheaval. But this security is not a a national Albanian characteristic; it is largely King Zog's achievement.

King Zog has achieved this largely by his firmness, and organizing ability, which he has shown in the police and army he has built. In this he has been a dictator. He is absolute master of Albania and there is no doubt about that. He expects to remain master, too. He will brook no serious rival.

Much Still to Be Done

Yet he shows leniency, too. At the recent celebration he granted amnesty to most of the political prisoners and exiles. On many occasions he has shown moderation and clemency.

But a vast amount still waits to be done. First Albania is greatly in need of more liberty. Many of the well-trained idealistic young men find no way to contribute to the State. The land is administered by a small group of men, often called a clique or "the old guard." The rising generation do not feel that they "belong." The middle road between authority and order on one side and popular co-operation on the other has not been reached.

Economic progress is slow. That is not strange in such a poor land, but it might be faster. At any rate, more might be done in that direction. Perhaps less could be spent on display and more on agricultural improvements. Education also could be made more practical.

Masefield Credits Roosevelt Cable As Aid to Peace

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Poet Laureate John Masefield gives credit to President Roosevelt for helping to save peace.

In a letter to the Times, Mr. Masefield says:

"Three things gave us our present peace: first, the heroic self-sacrifice of a proud and noble little nation; then the effort of our Prime Minister; and then, in large measure, the power of President Roosevelt's telegrams (appealing for peaceful negotiation of the Czechoslovak dispute).

"Let this country never forget his magnificent, wise, timely, and perhaps decisive intervention at an instant when peace seemed impossible."

Paderewski Rejoices

WARSAW (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, Poland's pianist who served as Premier in 1919, has joined hundreds of fellow citizens in congratulating the Government on acquisition of Teschen Silesia from Czechoslovakia.

"In momentous times when Polish Silesia . . . returns to the fatherland, I join in rejoicing with the entire nation," Mr. Paderewski telegraphed to President Moscicki.

Reports of incidents in those parts of Teschen Silesia not yet occupied by the Polish army led Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly to broadcast an appeal to citizens there to maintain order.

The Commander of the Polish Army of Occupation in Teschen had posters placed on the streets admonishing the Polish population to "show a noble attitude to the vanquished."

Czech Protection Asked

LONDON (AP)—The National Council of Labor has issued a statement declaring it to be the duty of Governments which sanctioned partition of Czechoslovakia to "protect the Czechoslovak people against acts of tyranny, spoilation, and injustice."

The Council, which represents trade unions and the political arm of the labor movement, deplored the "invasion" of Czechoslovakia by German troops under the four-power agreement of Italy, Germany, France, and Great Britain.

Measures of protection for Czechoslovak citizens, it said, "can be at best only partial reparation for sacrifices made by Czechoslovakia" to maintain the peace of the world.

Parley Asked in Dublin

DUBLIN (AP)—The Dublin Labor Party has requested the immediate assembly of the Dail Eireann (Parliament) to "dissociate the foreign policy of Ireland from the foreign policy of the United Kingdom."

The party also passed a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to initiate a world peace conference based upon "the principles of self-determination and international guarantees for security against aggression."

Thanks to Roosevelt

Brussels (AP)—Premier Paul H. Spaak said Oct. 4 that President Roosevelt's peace messages during last week's crisis "entitled America once more to our gratitude."

Opening an extraordinary session of the Belgian Parliament, the Premier also praised Czechoslovakia for its "sacrifice and dignity."

Georgia Homesteads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fulton County, Georgia, tax assessors have thrown out over 1,000 of the 27,000 claims filed here for homestead exemptions under the new State legislation, it was revealed.

Decree Powers for Premier Voted by French Deputies

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Senate today voted to grant Premier Edouard Daladier's cabinet powers to govern France by decree until Nov. 15, powers already approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP) — Premier Edouard Daladier early today won Chamber of Deputies consent to rule France by decree until Nov. 15, after a storm night of political maneuvering during which he was forced to make repeated concessions to avoid overthrow of his Government.

The vote was 331 to 78 with 204 Deputies refusing to vote, notably different from the 535 to 75 approval with which the Chamber yesterday acclaimed M. Daladier as a savior of peace.

M. Daladier now has to push his dictatorial powers bill through the Senate, which adjourned shortly after midnight. Lengthy discussions kept the Chamber in session until dawn.

Senate approval of the Premier's demand for decree powers seemed assured when the Finance Committee of the Upper House passed the Government bill with only three absentions, including Former Premier Pierre Laval, and no opposing votes.

Only by a strange combination of appeals to patriotism and shrewd political trading did M. Daladier keep the Socialists from casting their 157 votes against him.

Forced to Reduce Term

The Premier was forced to cut the term of the decree powers from Dec. 31 to the accepted Nov. 15, to promise the Chamber publicly that he would respect the People's Front social reforms, and agree to call Parliament into session about Nov. 16, so the Cabinet would have no chance of passing next year's budget by decree.

The Socialists, by abstaining rather than voting against the Cabinet, kept alive the thesis that they support the Government. But they sat silent after M. Daladier's speech closing the debate, while Center and some Rightist Deputies cheered.

The Communists voted against the Government for the first time on M. Daladier's foreign policy, the peace achieved at Munich. They emphasized the break by voting against the full powers.

Two Bases for Opposition

Some political sources reported Socialist dissatisfaction with the Government was based as much on foreign affairs as on the decree powers. These powers permit M. Daladier and his Ministers to take any necessary measures on finances and economics.

Socialist opposition hinges on two things. First there is the announced belief that Munich accord among Germany, Italy, France, and Britain will have been worthless unless it brings a general European settlement, including disarmament. M. Daladier yesterday called for a continued increase in armaments.

Second is the fear that M. Daladier's "peace" with Italy will include a victory for the Insurgents in the Spanish civil war. Support of the Spanish Government has been one of the Socialists' main planks.

The announcement that France would at once regularize its diplomatic relations with Italy, by sending an Ambassador to Rome accredited to the King as Emperor of Ethiopia, was followed by the announcement that the City of Paris had invited the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy to be present when King Leopold of Belgium unveils a monument to his father Nov. 12. Italy's Crown Princess, Marie Jose, is Leopold's sister.

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Czech Troops Strip Forts In Quitting Sudeten Areas

KARLSBAD, Sudeten Germany, Oct. 5 (AP)—Czechoslovak troops are taking with them all movable weapons and military equipment when they evacuate their fortifications in Sudetenland.

This apparently is being done with the approval of Major Strong, a British officer who preceded German troops as liaison officer and arranged details of the Czechoslovak evacuation.

Neither Major Strong nor the German Army, so far as can be learned, have offered any objections to the stripping of the forts.

The setting up of National Socialist local government continued today without incident. There were no signs of increasing anti-Semitism as the Germans took charge.

A certain amount of anti-Semitism already had prevailed while Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party dominated the Sudeten regions, but most of the Jews left before the German Army arrived.

There were only a few hundred in Eger, formerly headquarters of the Sudeten German Party, and nearly all have gone.

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Federal Prisons Found to Reflect Anti-Crime Gain

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5 (AP)—Growth of the Federal prison system from five institutions 25 years ago to 21 penal institutions yesterday, spanning the length and breadth of the nation, can be traced to action on the part of the Federal Government in closing loopholes in the criminal statues.

That was the assertion of James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, in an address before members of the American Prison Association Congress.

"The increase in the number of prisons is due partly to the fact that the Federal Government is reaching out into the legal 'no man's land' to capture and punish criminals who formerly could carry on their nefarious activities without fear of punishment," Mr. Bennett said.

To Stamp Out Crime

Closing the loopholes in criminal laws, he said, and the determination of the Department of Justice to stamp out organized crime has "brought into the Federal prison system a large number of offenders who today are serving time for acts which were not Federal crimes 25 years ago."

Mr. Bennett also hit at local jail conditions in some regions and said that his department has discovered that in some areas "kangaroo courts flourish, discipline and control is lacking, graft and favoritism are rampant, and sanitation is unbelievably poor."

Homelike cottages for juvenile offenders were recommended and the county jail system was assailed as "flagrantly undemocratic" by other speakers.

The cottage plan of institution was recommended as the only reasonable type for juveniles in a report to the National Conference of Juvenile Agenies by E. H. Roselle, New Haven, Conn., Chairman of the Committee of Planning and development of Institutional Plants.

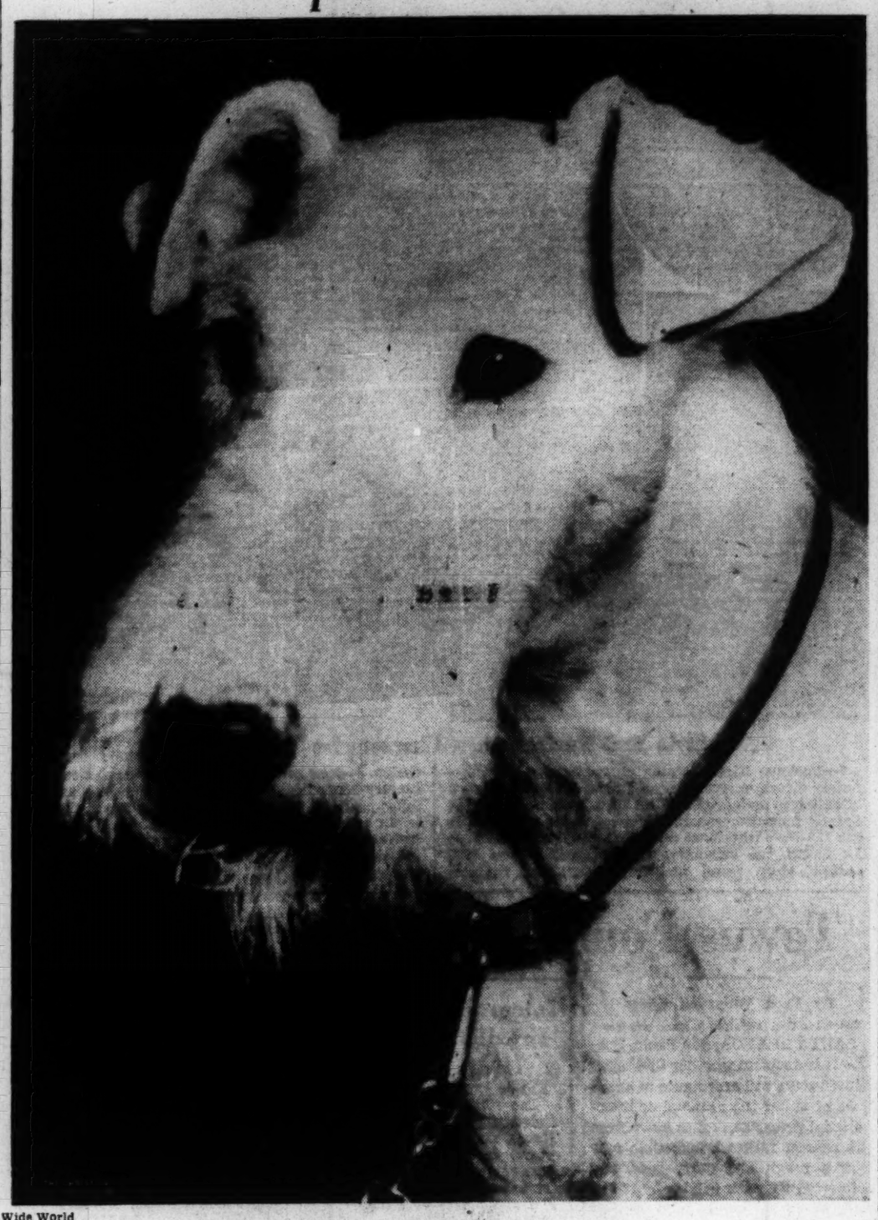
Cottages for Juveniles

The Committee suggested cottages accommodating a maximum of 25 children, each a complete home unit, the cottages and related units so placed as to give the aspects of a normal community and not the forbidding as "institutional" aspects "now so largely a byword in describing our institutions."

G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foriegn Service Personnel, Washington, said nearly a million men, women, and children, are sent to county jails every year, some frequent inmates of penal institutions but "almost one-half are first offenders, sent to jail because they cannot pay their fines."

"This is a flagrantly undemocratic procedure," he said.

A Champion in Canine World



Wide World

Ch. Flornell Spicypiece of Halleston

'Best' of Dogdom To Defend Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Spicypiece, many times "best" in many dog shows, is going to try again.

Spicypiece is a lovable, snowy-white wire-haired fox terrier belonging to Stanley Halle of Chappaqua, N. Y. Her professional name is "Ch. Flornell Spicypiece of Halleston." As such she has won so many prizes and medals that the next show by the Westminster Kennel Club to be held in Madison Square Garden with its special challenge to fox terriers is hardly worth barking about. Spicypiece, who knows a lot, isn't worried.

Here is her record of achievements: at the American Fox Terrier Club's show in February, 1937, "best in show"; at the Westminster Kennel Club Show one day later, "best fox terrier," followed in the next three days by going to "best terrier" and finally "best in show"; in July, 1937, "best in show" at the Ox Ridge Kennel Club Show; in 1938 "best fox terrier" at the American Fox Terrier Club's show; at the Westminster Show in 1938, "best fox terrier" and "best terrier."

Spicypiece, go get it!

Best Way to Prevent Crime? La Guardia Says 'Clean Homes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Removal of slum dwellers to clean, sanitary housing developments is a major safeguard against disease and crime, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

"A large percentage of crime could be eliminated by removing the sources," he told a Protestant Church Women's Conference at Christ Methodist Church here, in a speech defending Federal subsidies for housing projects yesterday.

Describing the "human side" of political Government as a "housecleaning job," Mr. La Guardia stressed that juvenile delinquency did not mean that every child taken by police officers on such a charge was a "vicious or a potential criminal." Delinquency was the result of improper home conditions or guardianship, he declared.

"You can't blame the child for that," he said, "and the greater percentage of cases of improper guardianship are due to unfortunate economic conditions, and you can't blame the parents for that." Proper housing was the solution, the Mayor held, adding that housing projects were not possible "without the aid of the Federal Government." He cited for examples among others, the rehousing projects in the Williamsburg and Red Hook sections, which, he continued, could not have been undertaken by private capital.

When he broke ground for the new criminal courts building in Manhattan recently, the Mayor told the Protestant women's meeting that he felt "heartsick."

"Seventeen million dollars, and why?" he asked. "To build a new jail.

"You might say you can't pamper people with these housing projects, but there is more pampering in penitentiaries than in any other institution. My theory is to prevent people from becoming inmates of charitable institutions or penitentiaries."

Discussing his appointments to the children's courts, the Mayor told of the "relationships of confidence" between judges and juvenile delinquents." Through the adjustment bureaus of these courts, he said, the number of cases that have come before the court could have diminished by 40 per cent in the last four years. He said he would not be satisfied until this figure had been increased to 65 per cent.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Wyckoff Searle, General Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy, Chairman of the Conference, and Mrs. Yorke Allen also spoke before the conference.

Lorna the Jersey Jumps Over Moon As Butter Maker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—After honoring foreign statesmen and diplomatists, field marshals and generals, transaltantic flyers and channel swimmers, New York has at last hoisted a flag to the cow, Sybil Tessie Lorna 996,685, who today stands at the top of the world butter fat producers. Spokesmen for the American Jersey Cattle Club, which is honoring Sybil Tessie Lorna—"Lorna" for short—unable to find in their vocabulary proper praise for the champion, turned to the old nursery rhyme and declared she "jumped over the moon" in her production record.

With a record of 1020.5 pounds of butter fat in 10 months, Lorna was adjudged winner over Aaltje Salo Hengerveld Segin 823,991, a Holstein, whose production was placed at 995.9 pounds for a like period.

Methodists Build Peace Fellowship On National Basis

EVANSTON, Ill.—Units of a nation-wide peace fellowship are now being formed in local churches, colleges, and other groups as part of a concerted peace movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Impetus to the movement was given by the General Conference Commission on World Peace of the denomination, which recently concluded its annual meeting here.

More than 500 ministers and laymen are organizing units in all parts of the country. Methodist women are being enrolled in a campaign to discourage the use by children of toys symbolizing war and crime, and department stores, chain stores, and similar organizations are to be encouraged in the sale of educationally constructive toys.

No weakening of the Methodist anti-war stand was registered at the meeting here, although it was held Sept. 26 to 29, when news from Europe seemed most warlike. In fact, the members of the conference condemned what they called "the collective security theory of peace" in an authorized statement to be read by pastors on Armistice Sunday.

"We cannot suppose that war is an effective means of achieving any good end, even though it should be waged under the name of "collective bargaining," or under the auspices of united "democracies" in order to oppose the advance of Fascism and to make the world safe for democratic processes," the statement said.

The conference also rejected the economic boycott because, as the official statement read, "An economic boycott, if effective may kill people just as certainly although not as quickly, as bombs or machine guns. It would not stop war, but almost certainly would increase its scope and destructiveness."

The Commission recommended making the sale of arms and munitions to foreign countries illegal, the stabilization of international exchange, and improvement of standards of labor.

In the special case of China, the Commission recommended withdrawal of military and naval forces, surrender of "concessions" and of all claims to the special privileges of "extraterritoriality." The Methodist statement likewise appealed for modification of Oriental exclusion clauses in the Immigration Act and peaceful settlement of the dispute with Mexico.

Although the Neutrality Act was not mentioned by name in its official report, the Commission urged still further elaboration of legislation calculated to keep America out of war, including embargo on direct and indirect war materials. Full co-operation was urged with various types of relief in the world's present war zones.

Reich Checks Air Traffic

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Air Ministry has issued an order forbidding all unscheduled air traffic within Germany's borders, effective immediately. Army planes are excepted, and other exceptions may be granted by special permission of the Ministry.

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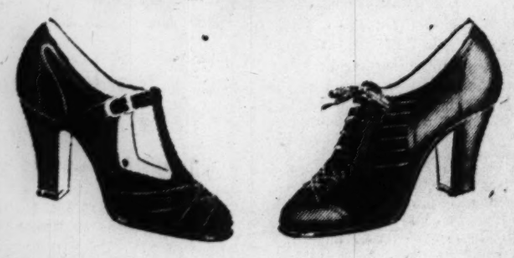

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Berkey & Gay Dining Room	$249
Handwoven Sarouk Rugs	$345
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$725 Hardman Peck Piano	$599
Sterling Silver Coffee and Tea Service	$298
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And more than 5000 other Anniversary Values—variety so great it proves that no matter what you need in October the place to buy it is at Gimbels.

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Autos Are Closer to Ground With Snubbed Radiator Lines

Motors and Motorways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Remote gear-shifting, rear-end safety direction signals, lower-slung bodies, lower prices and here and there a spurt toward the ultra-modernism in styling are seen in the 1939 automobile models whose polished noses are being thrust into dealer showrooms throughout the United States today.

Apparently intent on getting their cars upon the market before the opening of the New York National Automobile Show, Nov. 11, Oldsmobile, Buick, Plymouth, De Soto, Packard, Chrysler, Studebaker and Pontiac are either on public display or resting in the back rooms of dealers' shops ready to be pushed into the display windows. Poised on the automotive ways ready for immediate launching are Dodge, Chevrolet, Cadillac and LaSalle.

By the time the New York show opens its doors, all the new models will have been on exhibition with the possible exception of Ford, who likes to have a show of his own after the other models are out.

Sharply in evidence at automotive laboratories is the five-word phrase: "Hupmobile has done it again," following the Hupp Motor Car Corporation's announcement that it would invade the low-price car market with a new six and four designed along the revolutionary lines of the low-slung, ground-gripping Cord.

Accustomed to expect periodic spurts of ultra-modernism from the laboratories of the Hupp Corporation, which has done much to set the stage for present-day streamlines, engineers became even more expectant when the Hupp group enlisted the services of Norman de Vaux as general manager in charge of production. Through his foresight, Hupp has purchased the dies of the Cord in order that the design of the new models would carry a tone of authenticity rather than that of a copy which seldom strikes the public as well as an original.

So, when engineers say, "Hupp has done it again," they mean that the Hupmobile of 1939 may set the stage for a new type of low-cost, small cars that will have both streamlining and popular appeal from the standpoint of economy and smart styling.

Hupmobile engineers thought long and hard before introducing a four-cylinder car to a market that has not been friendly to new makes in the last 10 years. But a Cord body on a four-cylinder car chassis thrusts a type of design on the market that impresses engineers with sales potentialities in the low-price levels.

Rakish is the word applied to the new Hupp six and four. A 101-horsepower engine propelling a 2900 pound cars spells a surprisingly rapid getaway for the new six. With a top only five feet above the ground, the car is said to have the lowest center of gravity on the American market. Yet it has a tread of 61 inches in the rear and 56 inches in front.

In keeping with modern demands to free front-seat compartments of all foot impediments, the gearshift is moved to a position on the steering wheel. This trend has been followed almost without exception in 1939 cars of all makes. Conventional shifting this year will be optional, and engineers predict that after next year, the long-levered gear shift will have disappeared entirely.

In addition to the new six and four, Hupmobile is offering its regular line of sixes and eights on 122-inch and 125-inch wheelbases.

No Gears, No Clutch

Most discussed invention of the year in English motor circles is the gearless-clutchless automobile that is meeting with acclaim on one hand and incredulity on the other.

Explained at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the new car is said to have attained a speed of 70 miles an hour in 23 seconds or 12 seconds quicker than any other type of car. In a 21 horsepower engine, the gas consumption was figured at 18 to 20 miles on a gallon.

The fundamental idea of the gearless transmission . . . that of transmitting power with the aid of a turbine driven by fluid coursing out of a centrifugal pump . . . is not new. But its inventor, Piero Salerni, claims to have overcome the most important hurdle that has stood in the way of engineers, namely, loss of power.

Some years ago, a similarly constructed car attained only 30 miles an hour, due to power leakage.

Addressing the Cambridge Society, Prof. F. C. Lea, British authority on hydraulics, said: "There is no doubt in my mind that if this system is found applicable to all types of cars, it will revolutionize motoring."

Not so many years ago, Professor Lea told the Society that he did not believe a gearless car was possible.

But his latest statement is to the effect that "the problem of devising a hydro-kenetic power transmitter capable of performing effectively the functions of clutch and gear has now been satisfactorily solved."

Packard Stands Out

There is no confusing the Packards this year with other makes. Packard retains its distinctively Packard front, refusing to follow the trend of locating radiator grills between the hood and fender or at the bottom of the radiator.

This year, there is the six, the 120 or eight, the super eight and the twelve. The six retains its wheelbase of 122 inches with a 100 horsepower engine. The super eight is considerably lighter with a snorter wheelbase bringing it down to 127 inches and 148 inches.

New Buick Features

The so-called handi-shift, or remote gear shift control, which removes the gearshift lever from the floor to the driving wheel, is held to be the initial step in American automotive circles toward gearless operation. Buick is offering this remote control in addition to other innovations such as a warning flash, direction arrow on the rear trunk, a safety ignition switch which flashes red when the car attains a speed of 50 miles an hour, improved vision and a legible instrument panel.

Grilles are set low on the Buick in keeping with a trend that is sweeping the industry this year. Buick calls this "cat-walk" cooling, the grills being located along the "cat-walk" between hood and fenders. European racing cars employ this form of air-cooling. The results are improved streamlining, emphasis on low lines, narrower hood and hence better vision and improved cooling, the air being admitted under greater pressure.

Buick likewise claims to be the first production car in the United States to provide a "sunshine top" that can be rolled back to admit light, air and sunshine. Europeans have already popularized the sunshine roof.

Buick, is also first to introduce a direction signal as standard passenger car equipment. The red colored arrows centered on the rear trunk are operated by a switch on the steering column. They point the direction the driver intends to take, either right or left.

Pontiac Prices

Pontiac prices for 1939 are released as follows: Six: coupe $758; two-door sedan $820; four-door sedan $866. Deluxe Six: coupe $814; two-door sedan $871; four-door sedan $922. Eight: coupe $862; two-door sedan $919; four-door sedan $970. Prices are quoted at factory.

This price list constitutes a $70 reduction on all models, and $80 if remote gearshift is considered, since this is standard equipment in 1939 models. In 1938 models, the gearshift on the driving column cost $10 extra.

Auto Shows Prepare

"Turning Man Power Into Horsepower" is the theme song for the New York Show starting Friday, Nov. 11, and running through the next week. The Boston Show will overlap the New York exhibit, starting Nov. 12 and running through the following Saturday, Nov. 19.

Studebaker Cuts

Price reductions of $95 on the State President Eight and $75 on the State Commander Six are announced by the Studebaker Corporation. The factory prices are as follows: Commander, three-passenger business coupe $875; three-passenger custom coupe $900; club sedan $995; cruising sedan $965. State President, three-passenger custom coupe $1,035 club sedan, $1,100; cruising sedan, $1,100; convertible sedan $1,460.

James Roosevelt Leaving

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 5 (AP) —James Roosevelt, son of the President, who had been recuperating from an operation here, will leave for Chicago tonight to take in one game of the World Series before heading for a California ranch. From Chicago he will go to the ranch of Walter P. Murphy, Chicago, at Hollister, Calif., for further rest.

New Cars for 1939 All but Drive Themselves

Style and Performance Characterize Late Models

1—Packard Eight retains characteristic lines. 2—Safety direction signal on all Buicks indicates driver's intention to make right or left turn. 3—Series 40 Buick Special four-door sedan. In lowest Buick price list, it has 120-inch wheelbase and 107 horsepower. 4—Three La Salles, the original 1927, 1938, and newest 1939 models, show trend and development of radiator design. 5—New safety light speedometer on new Dodge Luxury Liner flashes red when car goes more than 50 miles an hour. 6—The 1939 Chrysler Royal four-door sedan with 100 horsepower and a wheelbase of 119 inches. 7—New DeSoto, showing handy shift on steering wheel column which displaces old "wabblestick" gear-shift lever.

Towns Found to Reflect Real Brazil

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BRANCA, São Paulo, Brazil—It is doubtful whether this "city" of 1080 souls will ever figure in headlines of either the national or international press. Ten miles away from the nearest railroad, accessible only over a rough and dusty road and connected with the outside by trucks and ox-carts, horses and wheelbarrows, it hardly seems to merit even a paragraph. Yet it is such communities as Santa Branca in this huge Brazil with its 42,000,000 of peoples which will porbably mould the future of this nation; rather than the glittering, and glistening metropolitan and cosmopolitan centers like Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

All those who judge Brazil, at this moment in a most critical transitional stage, by the great centers of culture and civilization become discouraged by what they seem to see. Brazilian writers themselves speak of the "breakdown of character," of the "distortion of values," of the "hopelessness and helplessness of a people which can't do anything without graft and corruption." Everything seems to be artificial, straw-like, shifting and unstable, they say.

One uses the phrase "seem to see" because matters are not so bad as they appear. Since the World War the large urban centers of Brazil have been invaded by hordes of Central European peoples and these have not yet been assimilated. They are in melting pots which are just beginning to melt. But the small town is a melting pot which has been smelting a new civilization, slowly and surely for decades. That is one of the big differences between Rio de Janeiro and the town in which we write.

Santa Branca is no exception to the melting pot idea. Here are three Roman Catholic Churches, one Evangelical and one Spiritualist Center. Here are Portuguese Brazilians, Afro-Brazilians, some Turks or Syrians, peoples with Amerindian blood and Brazilians from the North and South. Milk is brought from the farms in ox-carts and transferred to auto-trucks which take it to the cheese factory or to the city. Some people listen to radios, others to nothing at all, excepting the squalling of almost unclad but always dirty children. Some go to the big city in busses; others walk, or ride on burros or horses. But out of this is emerging a solid, honest and likeable Brazilian civilization.

Those Most Responsible

Though the local school and churches play their part it would seem that other influences are the most important in transforming this place from a run-down-at-the-heels ordinary small town into an up-and-coming-place. They are the Judge, the District Attorney, the Chief of Police and the Soldier, the representatives of law and order who ordinarily are supposed to exercise restraining rather than constructive socil functions, excepting in an indirect manner.

Discounting the personal equation, which is always important, the Judge, the District Attorney and the Chief of Police play greater civilizing roles than the school teacher and the local priest, in tours like this, because they are graduate lawyers and have lived therefore in São Paulo, the capital of the State, where the law school is located; have traveled either in Brazil or abroad; and generally come from fine Brazilian families. They have a refinement and culture which the local inhabitants rarely possess.

Furthermore the Judge, and we capitalize the word because he is not a judge but Juiz de Direito, the outstanding and most influential individual in the whole comarca, or municipality, enjoys, with the District Attorney and the Chief of Police, a prestige far superior to that of any other leader in the community. Therefore, by his example alone he sets the standards for conduct, social and political. But his position is non-political and for this reason he lives on the margin of one of the banes of Brazilian life, its low politics, and much of this is beyond the pale. This is also true of the other two officials. The three, therefore, who are sent in from the outside, are supposed to maintain strict neutrality with respect to local or national politics and all depend on the reputations they build up for their promotions. So they must watch their step lest they lose their chance to rise in the hierarchical scale.

In Santa Branca it so happens that the Judge and the Chief of Police are as twins when it comes to working for the social welfare of the town. The Judge built a tennis court and now yells himself hoarse, too, at football games in order to promote athletics and sports in general. He is treasurer of the school children's savings bank, helped to found the Agricultural Club of the school, and is an active and now well-known "propagandist" for the inclusion of vegetables in the diet of a people who eat mainly rice and beans and a little meat. In his backyard and in that of the local courthouse he has vegetable gardens. His "fad" on fresh vegetables is a topic of conversation everywhere.

Actual Judicial Duties Light

By law the Judge is merely required to spend a few hours a day in the Courthouse, to judge the few cases that arise in a peaceful community and to keep abreast of the changes in the law. He is supposed to do some studying, but that is left up to him. The Judge of Santa Branca, like dozens all over Brazil, has not contented himself with the mere discharge of his official functions. He "talked" about the desirability of beautifying the town. Now the central plaza has a beautiful garden; the main church and almost all the houses have been repainted; gravel was put in the dirt streets, these were leveled off and are now swept once a week and the Prefect, or Mayor, is always eager to know what the Judge thinks about municipal matters.

The Judge has also "spoken" about the problem of reforestation. He has given his more than tacit support to the truant officer in the hope of making the children of the city school-minded. And because he has a sincere interest in the welfare of the poor country and town folk who are sorely in need of advice and counsel on many matters he "attends" calls from the open window of his sitting room on anything on which he is consulted if he sees that the matter cannot develop into a case he himself might have to judge.

His wife assists him by directly aiding those who need material or moral assistance and by keeping a house which is a model. Even though the thick boards of the floor of their rented house slope in three or four directions, they have been waxed and are kept shining. The first waxed floors in Santa Branca. Their well-dressed children go to the local school and the boy plays football—with all the ragamuffins of the neighborhood. With one exception, he is the only one who wears shoes.

The Chief of Police, another young man and related to one of the outstanding jurists of the State, and who was recently Governor of São Paulo, believes in "preventive" policing, so to speak. He learns of all proposed parties, dances and festas and takes preventive measures to avoid the outbreak of quarrels and crime.

The Village Diplomat

He collects arms, and supervises the admittance and departure of minors, so as not to have them either break the curfew law or to get into parties intended merely for older folk. He warns "neighbors" of complaints which he has heard about and which may come to him officially and "in writing" and which, of course, would require official cognizance and action on his part. He is so liked that two men whom he had occasion to arrest refused to sign a petition asking for his removal.

"We won't sign that," they said. "He was right, we did do wrong."

He showed me home made guns which he had collected in rides into the country and which he feared might be used for illegal purposes. Just now he is "working on" a neighbor to see if he won't keep his radio tuned down lower. He knows that an official complaint is coming his way which might divide the town into two camps. Incidentally, the reason for playing this particular set full blast is a commendable one. The owner knows that his is the only set in the whole block and that almost all the others enjoy hearing it.

But rather than use his official power and position to make an arrest or to begin a court proceeding this Chief of Police would rather warn, advise and counsel the people of the city and municipality and give them lessons in practical civics and character-training which they don't get elsewhere.

Four privates and one corporal compose the police force. Some of them are the one in 60 candidates chosen for places in the force. The one we have in mind is the beloved friend of orphans in Santa Branca, a fine looking and gentle man who keeps his uniform neat and trim. No child fears him because they know that he and his wife, on a salary of about $15 a month, have taken in and brought up, with their own children, others who have lost their own parents. He shows you with great pride the vegetable garden he plants and cares for in the yard of the county jail. He is kind to his prisoners. Interests himself in their problems and welfare and has only the attitude of a good neighbor to those whom the law has had to put in his care.

These officers of the law work with the priest and pastor, with the school director and teachers, with the other leaders in a small Brazilian town. They are slowly but surely moralizing and civilizing a community which a few years ago was an ugly, ill-paved town, full of unsightly houses and mud huts and teeming with children and grown folk who had no ideas of sanitation, proper eating and living and who saw no value in sport and good neighborliness.

They put society above party and person. They demonstrate honesty and tolerance. They seek to prevent crime rather than cure it after it has been committed. They take pride in the appearance of their city and in its cultural life. Santa Branca is a stable, progressive community, living on recently planted orange groves, where human values are revered and cultivated. It is an oasis of quiet in a maelstrom of confusion. Like other truly Brazilian communities in a storm tossed nation.

Integralistas Feel Brazil's Heavy Hand

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 5

The Tribunal of National Security has given prison sentences, ranging as high as eight years, to 119 persons charged with taking part in the integralist putsch last May 11, it was announced here yesterday.

The Tribunal found 29 others innocent, increased the terms of some previously sentenced by lower courts and shortened the terms of others. Defense attorneys were limited to addresses of three minutes each.

WPA Union Demands Increase in Wages

WASHINGTON (AP) — David Lasser, President of the Workers' Alliance, an organization of WPA workers, asked WPA Oct. 4 to establish a minimum wage of not less than 25 cents an hour. Mr. Lasser said the 1938 Relief Act called for minimum WPA wages no lower than those provided in the Wage-Hour Act. The latter, he said, establishes a 25-cent minimum, while WPA pays as low as 18 cents an hour in the South. He proposed also a general WPA wage increase.

Green Allies AFL With Democracies Against Dictators

(Continued from Page 1)

dispatched by President Roosevelt last summer to study labor relations in Great Britain and Sweden.

To Push Mine Union

6. Reiteration of intention of AF of L through President Green to push its counter movement against the CIO's keystone, the United Mine Workers, headed by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the CIO.

7. Announcement by Joe Ozanic, President of the Federation's new competing union of coal miners, that his organization had begun its work by enrolling 12,000 miners in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Kansas, many of them former members of the UMW.

8. Protest by Mr. Green against violence he charged to the UMW and CIO, as directed against his own union's organizing effort, Mr. Green asserting that the UMW and CIO stood for free speech and free assemblage in New Jersey and Harlan County when discriminated against, but tried to suppress free speech and free assembly by force when to their interest.

As to the peace posibility bespoken by President Roosevelt, Mr. Green viewed this as simply a hope or wish of the President. He said the Federation felt it had gone as far as it could toward peace, that its endeavors were scuttled by Mr. Lewis, that the Federation was willing to pick up negotiations where terminated by Mr. Lewis' veto, and that any overtures for peace, which seemed dubious, ought obviously to come from the CIO.

Abetted by Government

"The most striking difference between British and American policy," said Mr. Watt, reporting on his inquiring in Great Britain, "is that the National Government of Britain seeks to encourage the establishment of strong national organizations of employers and workers, and to interfere only where these organizations fail to establish or to maintain a satisfactory relationship.

"What impressed me most were the demonstrations of employer-effort to induce workers to join these appropriate unions.

"A fair measure of industrial peace rules because organized employers and organized workers are actually working under a partnership on a business-like basis of mutual respect. Unions in Britain do not have to be fighting organizations struggling against constant sabotage.

"I confess I see little hope of translating this practice into our country at this time. If our report serves to make industrialists review their own labor policy however, I think we may look forward to a rapid evolution in this country along the lines slowly developing in Britain."

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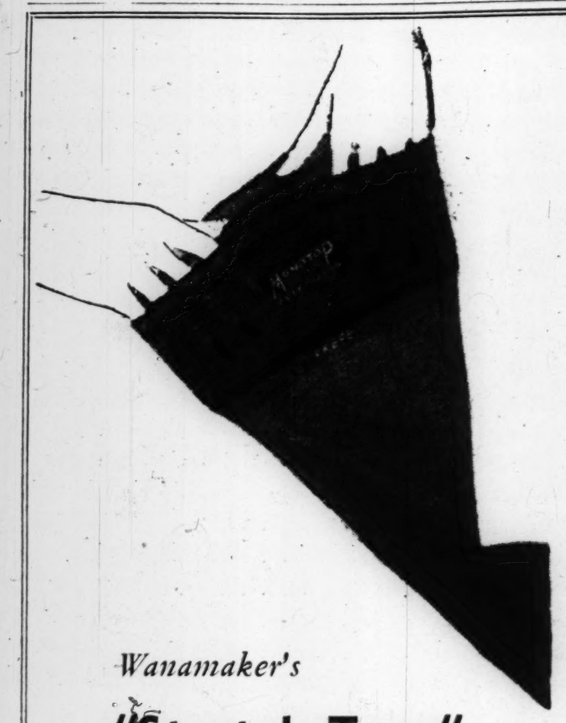
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Baldwin Wants Full Defense During European Adjustment

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The speech of Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's predecessor as Prime Minister, was the first he has made since he entered the House of Lords. Thus circumstances combined to give unusual interest to his endorsement of the Chamberlain action in the German-Czech crisis.

Declaring that the Prime Minister had no other choice but to do as he did, Lord Baldwin added:

"I cannot help wondering when people talk as though there were something unclean in having to face discussions with dictators if they realize that one of our greatest difficulties throughout the last five years has been how to get into contact with the dictators.

"It troubled me long before I was Prime Minister. It (the difficulty) became obvious, since dictators will not use the machinery of diplomacy. They have scrapped that machinery.

"If you want to get anything to them it has got to be told to them direct by a man with a policy.

"There are dangers, I know. It is hard for a democratic Prime Minister to commit himself in the same way as a man with absolute power.

"That is a risk that must be taken unless you are willing to ostracize them completely, with results that may be formidable for the whole world. . . .

Must Have People's Support

"War is different today from what it was up to the last three or four years. No prime minister ought to commit his country to war unless he is convinced that that country is ready.

"I have no desire today to dwell on the past. I want to speak of the present and a little of the future. If I look at the past I know we have all made mistakes. We have all gone wrong at one time or another.

"There is one observation at this moment on the lips of many people—'you have got to fight some day; fight now.'

"No greater fallacy was ever uttered. War is never inevitable in the distance."

Asserting that there always would be fearful casualties in war, Lord Baldwin asked:

"What right has any man to condemn to that terrible death hosts of civilians unless he knows that all that can be done has been done."

Declaring, "I can lay my hand on no man" who could have done what Mr. Chamberlain did when he went to Germany, Lord Baldwin praised his successor for refusing to bring the horrors of war upon England's women and children when the country was "not ready."

Lord Baldwin asserted, however, that he would "mobilize our industry tomorrow" in the face of Europe's war threats.

"Whatever happens this coming year is bound to present many difficulties and on how we face them might depend the settlement of Europe and of the world," he continued.

Supports Strong Defense

"There is nothing more important from every point of view than that in so far as the defense of this country is concerned there should be no difference of party. . . .

"I am in entire agreement with those of you who would push on to bring up our defenses to a satisfactory point with the least possible delay."

Lord Baldwin in his concluding passages spoke of the moment when, in the midst of Mr. Chamberlain's address to the House of Commons last Wednesday, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax showed him the telegram from Herr Hitler agreeing to hold a four-power conference at Munich.

"It was just as if the finger of God had drawn a rainbow once more across the sky and ratified again his covenant with the children of men," Lord Baldwin said.

In moving phrases Lord Baldwin recalled last Wednesday's scenes in the House of Commons in that black hour before Herr Hitler's message arrived.

"My mind went back to that day in August, 1914," he said, referring to the day Britain decided to go to war against Germany, "and I have never forgotten (Foreign Secretary Sir) Edward Grey's face, the face of a man who looked as if he had been through hell, and I thought the skies were completely black.

"Prayers of the nation had been ascending night and day, not only in this country but in other countries, and no answer had come.

"The children of men in all nations have their part to play now in these fleeting hours that are before us. They have their part to play, and may rulers of all nations be guided with understanding and with knowledge."

His speech was delivered from the Government side of the House in ringing tones—very unusual in debates in the House of Lords.

Czechs Plan Self-Discipline

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 5

Czech Minister Vladimir S. Hurban communicated to the State Department yesterday a program of self-discipline which he said the new Czechoslovakia must adhere to if it is to recover from Chancellor Hitler's absorption of the Sudetenland.

After conferring with Jay F. Moffat, Chief of the European Division of the State Department, Mr. Hurban issued a statement saying:

"A severe blow has been dealt our State—the Czechoslovak Republic—on the eve of the celebration of its twentieth anniversary. It depends upon us now whether we survive or whether the blow will prove fatal.

"We shall recover if:

"1. We do not give in to despondency and despair.

"2. We do not exhaust our energies, so sorely needed today, in blaming foreigners or our own people for our tragedy. We must accept the mutilation of our State as a bitter fact.

"3. We must not let ourselves become internally weakened because of differences that are comparatively minor in the face of today's tragedy.

"4. All citizens of Czechoslovakia of today must draw close together as brothers, otherwise our doom is inevitable.

"5. Let us concentrate all our energies on those problems only that concern us directly."

The Minister concluded that "the world today is brutal and has little understanding for the noble ideals of humanity for which we firmly stood and are suffering today."

British Seek to Capitalize Relative World Tranquillity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—The thought is gradually evolving from the Parliamentary debates on the Czech-German settlement that some means must be found for capitalizing the present interlude of relative world tranquility.

Speeches in both chambers on Oct. 4, not only by the Opposition but also by not a few Government supporters reflected the view that deep as may be the thankfulness that war has been—for the time being—escaped, nevertheless it may be after all only a temporary armistice not a lasting peace that has been brought back from Munich.

There is also behind this, the question of whether if war has been only postponed it might not have been better boldly to face its terrors by standing up to the dictators rather than by conceding ground to weaken the forces ultimately available for resisting them.

Mr. Herbert Morrison for Labor, in a powerful speech in the Commons attacked Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy on these lines. Britain, he declared, was "taking the risk of war with weak forces behind us whereas we might have taken the risk of war with vast and powerful forces behind us."

Asked Clear Stand

Lord Cranborne, lately Foreign Undersecretary, who resigned office at the same time as Mr. Anthony Eden left the Foreign Ministry, supplemented this. Admitting that the peace that Mr. Chamberlain had brought back was a "priceless gift," he nevertheless declared that if the German people had realized earlier that in certain circumstances Britain would fight they would have brought pressure on the German Government to moderate its policy.

These arguments were answered by Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, in the Commons and by Earl Baldwin and Viscount Samuel in the House of Lords. Their case was that the British position had been strengthened and not weakened by the moderation shown, that war was never inevitable, and that everything had been done to prevent it. They also argued that the German people were at least as terrified of war as was anybody else.

The division across party lines on the Munich issue was indicated by the unexpected support given the Government by Lord Ponsonby, a Labor peer, and James Maxton, leader of a small independent Labor group.

Praising Mr. Chamberlain's "courageous initiative," Lord Ponsonby said the Prime Minister "opened the door to the method of reason and turned his back on the method of force."

Foundations of Peace

Mr. Maxton asserted Mr. Chamberlain "did something the mass of the common peoples of the world wanted done."

"I do not believe we have got world peace," he said, "but I believe that what we have got is the possibility of laying the foundations of peace."

While these Laborites were endorsing a right wing Conservative, Lord Lloyd, assailed the Government for "pulling down the bastions behind which liberty lay—the 900-year-old frontier built up by the patience and the self-sacrifice of the Czechs."

Declaring "justice is greater than peace," Lord Lloyd asked "If you could not defend Czechoslovakia when you had 1,200,000 rifles and the Czech Maginot line, how are you going to defend her today?"

Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Coordinating Minister, told the House of Commons that Britain would feel morally bound to aid Czechoslovakia in event of unprovoked aggression although technically Britain's guarantee of its integrity was not yet in operation.

Explaining the annex to the Munich Accord in which Britain and France guaranteed Czechoslovakia's shorn frontiers, Sir Thomas said if the Czechs were attacked "His Majesty's Government would certainly feel bound to take all steps in their power to see that the integrity of Czechoslovakia is preserved."

Questioners have insisted upon knowing whether Britain's guarantee was effective immediately or after the frontier revision was completed.

To the Parliamentary discussion, the distinguished British historian Professor Gilbert Murray has added another thought. It is that even a bad peace is better than war and that the narrowness of the world's escape from such a catastrophe has created a "tremendous opportunity" to persuade the great majority of people in all lands who want peace to stand together as one and thus secure it.

Mr. Chamberlain's last-minute personal efforts to save European peace, Professor Murray says, have "appealed to the imagination of the whole world and made suddenly visible and articulate that profound horror of war, of its wickedness and blindness, as well as its misery, which has long formed a bond of inward and unconscious union between all the peoples of earth. He has in his hands the same instrument of world emotion that President Wilson had in 1918."

Whether that emotion can be so used as to prevent war is also discussed by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Oldham in the Times, who says that "nothing short of a really heroic effort will avail to save mankind from its present evils and the destruction which must follow in their train."

Disarmament Opposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Duchess of Atholl, who recently opposed Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy in the British House of Commons, asserted on Oct. 4 that it would be a mistake for either France or Great Britain to propose a disarmament conference now.

Such action might be interpreted as weakness "however much we may desire to disarm," she told members of the National Women's Press Club and a group of Government-official guests.

Poles Back Hungary's Claims

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that "the Polish Government and nation will not consider the Czech problem settled until Hungary's demands are also satisfied."

This announcement came as Polish troops moved farther southward from Teschen, which was ceded to Poland by Czechoslovakia in part settlement of Poland's own claim.

Now that the Teschen area has been occupied, a huge map on Pilsudski Square in the center of Warsaw showing Teschen as an "open sore" has been taken away, but this did not mean necessarily that the Polish attitude toward Czechoslovakia had undergone a change.

"Poland takes the same stand," said the Foreign Office spokesman, "that Premier Mussolini does. He insists on an 'integral solution' (of the Czechoslovak minorities question). Hungarian demands must and shall be settled."

He added that the Poles were particularly sensitive regarding the fate of the Slovaks, and that Polish guarantees of Czech borders were possible only after all minority problems in Czechoslovakia have been settled.

Both the pro-Government and the Opposition press echoed these sentiments.

After occupying the Teschen area, Polish troops marched southward and entered Trzyniec, known for its foundries, and Jablonkoff, which has an estimated 95 per cent Polish population.

The occupation was without incident. The Polish troops were greeted with great rejoicing.

The Polish General Staff announced that the rest of the southern part of the Teschen district would be occupied at once. Occupation of the District of Freystadt, Karwina with its coal basin, and Bohumin will be completed by noon Oct. 11.

Exit of Italians From Spain Pressed by London and Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—As an immediate aftermath of Munich, France and Britain are negotiating with Premier Mussolini of Italy over Spain.

France's decision to send an Ambassador to Rome—where the Republic has been represented by a Chargé d'Affaires since the fall of 1936—foreshadows the end of France's refusal to give some form of recognition to Italian conquest in Ethiopia. For the new Ambassador will be accredited to Victor Emmanuel as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

Meanwhile for the third successive day, the British Ambassador to Rome, Lord Perth, has had discussions with Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, during which the question of withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" from Spain was discussed.

"Substantial Withdrawal"

According to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's pledge to Parliament last February, the Anglo-Italian pact, which provides for recognition of the Ethiopian Empire, cannot come into force until the Spanish issue is settled by "substantial withdrawal" of Italian volunteers. The question now arises whether in return for Premier Mussolini's help in Munich, which was admittedly considerable, the phrase "substantial withdrawal" cannot be construed as referring solely to the infantry, whose forces are admittedly the least important part of the Italian contribution to General Franco's armies.

Agreement on this point would enable the Rome agreement to be brought into operation before all the Italians are out of Spain.

In this connection it was decided yesterday to send Mr. Francis Hemming to Burgos to "explain" the British plan for withdrawal. It is significant that Mr. Hemming is not going as Secretary of the 26-nation Non-Intervention Committee, but as envoy of the four Munich powers, plus Portugal.

It is generally conceded here that since Premier Juan Negrin's announcement at Geneva that foreigners in international brigades on the Loyalist side, were to be discharged, the Burgos Government of Gen. Fransisco Franco has shown a marked tendency to follow suit, at any rate as far as non-specialists are concerned.

Ships Bombed Again

At the same time there is reason to believe that 500 Italian airmen were recalled from Spain during the Sudeten crisis and have not yet returned. There are, however, still enough airmen at General Franco's disposal to recommence bombing British ships. The first cases of such activities since the Sudeten crisis became acute were recorded yesterday.

Signor Mussolini's help at Munich which led to the present moves included the drafting of a fresh plan which provided a basis of discussion upon which an agreement could be reached. But in the background lies the further fact that events of the last week for the first time convinced Signor Mussolini that there are issues for which Western democracies would fight. This fact inevitably had an important bearing on any hopes the Duce might previously have entertained as to the possibility of gaining any substantial territorial advantages from the Spanish adventure.

There is a general feeling here that General Franco, in view of Barcelona's voluntary dismissal of foreigners, cannot any longer afford to rely too much on Italian and German help.

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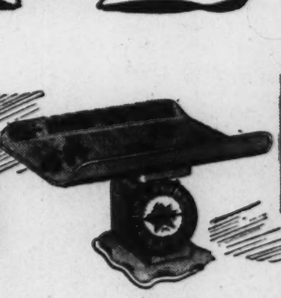

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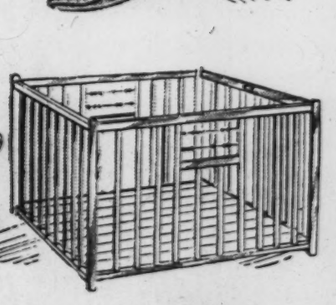

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Check Urged on Old-Age Pension Panaceas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Strong denunciation of those old age pension proposals made by "unscrupulous politicians anxious to garner votes at any cost" is contained in the leading article in the September-October issue of "Social Security," official organ of the American Association for Social Security, with headquarters at 22 East Seventeenth Street, issued today.

Stressing that "a frenzied wave of lunacy in old age pension proposals is sweeping the country from Maine to California, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico," the Association declares that "the fact that the adoption of any of these schemes would not only not help the aged, but would spell disaster to the State embarking upon it, is completely ignored in the new competition for bigger and better old age pension Utopias."

After listing the States where these plans are projected, and naming the politicians backing the various "Utopian" schemes, the Association pleads for Social Security amendment to make the Federal Act useful.

"The old age assistance programs must be made more adequate and aid must be paid without red tape to all those in need of assistance under systems which are strictly nonpolitical." it declares. "The old age and unemployment insurance programs must be immediately amended, not so much by extending their inadequate provisions to newer groups, but principally by making them adequate and socially constructive measures for meeting the problems which exist today—not those of a generation hence. The real issue before the nation is constructive amendment of the Social Security Act."

Public disillusionment over the social security act was the chief reason for the sudden outcropping of pension panaceas, the Association holds.

"That the pension panaceas should have reached such heights of fantasy and attracted such a host of zealots three years after the passage of the Social Security Act," it adds, "is but tragic proof of the people's disillusionment with the Act, warned against ever since its inception by the American Association for Social Security. Such disillusionment could hardly have been avoided under a program of so-called social security which actually provides no genuine protection for the aged and the unemployed, permits the playing of politics to the extreme, and at the same time fosters greater insecurity."

Italian and American Voices Added to Metropolitan Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Five revivals will mark the 16-week season of the Metropolitan Opera Association, which opens on Nov. 21, it was announced by Edward Johnson, General Manager, today. The revivals will be Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice," Verdi's "Falstaff," Charpentier's "Louise," Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," and Massenet's "Thais."

Mr. Johnson also revealed that 14 singers, a ballet master and an assistant conductor would join the company this year.

Beethoven's "Fidelio," Verdi's "Otello," Strauss's "Salome," "Elektra" and "Rosenkavalier," will also be presented, Mr. Johnson added. Singers making their debut will be: Lina Aimaro, young Italian coloratura soprano; Maria Caniglia, Italian dramatic soprano; Mafalda Favero, Italian lyric soprano; Marisa Morel, Italian soprano; Rise Stevens, American contralto; Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor; and Alessio de Paolis, Italian lyric tenor, who will specialize in character parts.

Also Galliano Masini, Italian tenor, one of the ranking operatic figures in Italy; Erich Witte, young German lyric buffo-tenor; Herbert Janssen and Hans Herman Nissen, German baritones; Herbet Alsen, German bass-baritone: John Carter, American tenor, a winner in opera auditions of the air, and Leonard Warren, American baritone, also another winner in the air auditions.

Boris Romanoff, who comes from the Royal Opera in Rome, will be the new ballet master; and the new assistant conductor is Felix Wolfes.

Many popular singers are to return to the Metropolitan this season, Mr. Johnson said, among them being Lawrence Tibbet, who will appear in title role of "Falstaff"; Grace Moore, who will sing the title role of "Louise," and Marjorie Lawrence, and John Charles Thomas, who will sing the principal roles of "Thais." Mr. Johnson also intimated that Rosa Ponselle, who was absent last season, might return.

Broadcasts of complete performances from the Metropolitan on Saturday matinees will be made for the eighth season, Mr. Johnson announced.

La Guardia Urges Long Tenure For Public Works Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A policy of long tenure among public works officials was urged by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in his address welcoming the delegates to the forty-fourth Public Works Congress at the Pennsylvania Hotel here Oct. 3.

In asking that experienced men not be thrown out of positions because of politics, the Mayor told his audience that there was no Republican nor Democratic way of digging foundations or building bridges. He asked that politicians especially avoid troubling the personnel of such municipal departments as public works, public health, hospitals, education, sanitation, and docks. These departments vitally need continuity of officials, he held.

The Mayor also recommended closer relationship and interchange between the public officials of various cities, which, he said, would permit a Senior Engineer or Deputy Commissioner of New York City to be called to head a department of another city, and vice versa. He also came out strongly for closer co-ordination among the various New York City departments to prevent contractors from slipping anything over on the city.

The Congress, which will last through Oct. 5, is under the Chairmanship of J. Eugene Root of Cincinnati, President of the American Public Works Association. It will hear addresses by men well known in the public works field and hold meetings of the various divisions, round-table riscussions, and explanations of the problems and accomplishments in the field of public works.

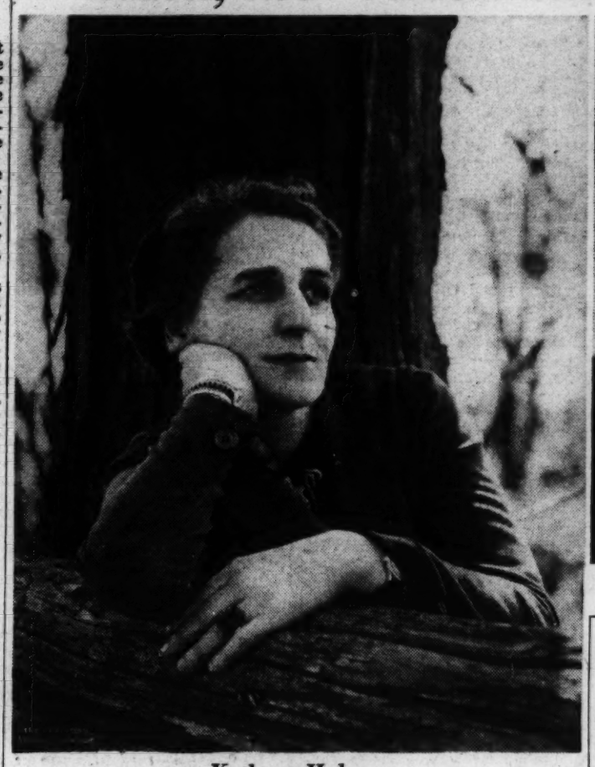
Schools-to-Job Gap Is Studied

CHICAGO (AP)—An educational experiment designed to bridge the gap between getting a secondary education and getting a job was outlined to a conference of school authorities Oct. 4.

Homer Rainer, Washington, Director of the National Youth Conference, said the conference was conducting the study in Providence, R. I., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., and Dallas, Texas. He said it was being tried on a rural basis in Maryland, Missouri, and Texas.

The experiment includes establishment of a guidance bureau to find jobs for graduates and to inform graduates of their chances of gaining employment, vocational training, co-operation with State employment agencies and retention of contact with the graduates for a period after finishing school work.

Travel, Rock Gardens Their Hobbies



Kathryn Hulme

Ramona Herdman

A Houseboat in Kashmir Is The Ambition of This Writer

Author! Author!

New York

It is a strange business lunching with the author of a best seller and having the aforesaid book mentioned once, just once, and that once fragmentarily. But that, I believe, is the way it always would be with Kathryn Hulme. "We Lived as Children" (Knopf) is a finished job and there are so many unfinished ones to tempt its author. There is another book, ingredients at hand but not yet on the fire, which she wants to write. And then there is travel, always travel.

To Miss Hulme travel is the nicest job and the greatest diversion all in one. Didn't she go once to Tunis to visit a friend and remain for six months in northern Africa? A book came out of that experience, a travel book without a single personal pronoun in it. Miss Hulme is proud of the achievement although she says that she knows it has lost color thereby and is just a guidebook.

To Timbuctoo

On that trip, driving across the desert, Miss Hulme saw a guidepost marked Timbuctoo. She always has been sorry that she could not follow its pointing. But then she has lots of other satisfying memories of her wanderings. For instance the morning that she got to the pier in Palermo just in time to prevent the lifting of her car on the ship by means of a rope tied firmly around the springs instead of the axle, a procedure which she says "would have taken the top of the automobile off the chassis as neatly as the skin from an orange." And her arrival in Athens at the outbreak of a revolution which gave her lots of time to learn the Acropolis as few non-Athenians do. And of course there was the night when the car mysteriously was out of order and she crept across the Roman Campagna seeing every now and then a glow which surely was from city lights, but which always proved to be the lamps of the automobile reflected in the eyes of sheep.

In a Travel Agency

She had to stop for the night and was crawling along the road the next morning when the car definitely refused to go farther. Along came a peasant who took the machine apart as though he were an expert mechanic and who discovered a tiny hole in the carburetor. It looked pretty hopeless to Miss Hulme, but not to the peasant. He waved to a woman carrying a basket of laundry, borrowed her soap, neatly calked up the aperture and set the engine running again.

Now what Miss Hulme most wants is to live in a houseboat at Kashmir. Since New York City seems to be the place where she must stay she is making the best of things, which for her is a job in a travel agency where she can at least talk about far places.

Miss Hulme is well aware that a rolling stone gathers no moss. But then she doesn't want to amass anything, not even a sofa or a picture, or a vase—nothing which might tie her to one place.

"I never have held a job more than two years," she says, "To me it is a great mistake to store up worldly goods; they should be used for the development of the individual. My years in Paris, my memories of Constantinople and Egypt and everywhere else, these are my bank account."

A Third Novel

I have not read "Five O'Clock Whistle," which is Ramona Herdman's third novel. I have not read it for the excellent reason that Harper's will not bring it out until Oct. 20. But there are other people too who have narrowly missed reading it, because it almost was not written at all.

Miss Herdman has a job in New York City which keeps her pretty busy. So at what she terms "great expense and great sacrifice" she acquired a house at Ridgefield, Conn., where she could write week ends. But then she got interested in making a rock garden. And when she finished that one she started another. For two years she has been turning over the soil on her 30 acres and discovering that practically anywhere on the land she could uncover rocks for a garden—but that was about the only kind of garden she could have.

Then Miss Herdman went back to visit the little upstate town where she grew up. In that place of 2,500 inhabitants there is a mill with 300 workers, a microcosm of the labor problems of the United States. Back in New York City Miss Herdman got the story of the young girl labor leader who had gone into that town to start a union at the mill. It was just too much to resist so Miss Herdman started in to write, "objectively, and without prejudice," she insists. She read proof during her two-weeks vacation this summer and now she is plotting another rock garden.

Around World in Ketch

Dwight Long had to go "a fur piece" to find his vocation but he thinks he has it now. As a student at the University of Washington he couldn't discover anything in which he wanted to specialize. So he decided to take his arts course going around the world. He acquired a 32-foot ketch, "Idle Hour," and for four years has been travelling through the South Seas to New Zealand, by way of the Great Barrier Reef and the Netherlands East Indies, to the Red Sea, where he had a little trouble with slavers, and through the Mediterranean to Spain, where he was arrested by the rebels. He stopped for a year to lecture in England and now is home again and with a contract signed with Harper's for a book this spring.

In the book he says there will be "plenty of adventure but no sarcasm." And his calling—well, he believes that he wants to take pictures, lecture, and do some writing from time to time.

Marjorie Shuler

Georgia Gets $673,737 U. S. Security Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—An allocation of $673,737 has been made by the Federal Security Board to Georgia, Lamar Murdaugh, State Welfare Director, announced Sept. 21. The Board will allow a $1,375,000 program during the next three months for old-age assistance, care of dependent children and aid to the blind, Mr. Murdaugh stated.

Payments in September amounted to $417,917 to care for 34,911 aged persons, 1,172 blind persons, and 2,057 dependent children, according to Mr. Murdaugh. The new allocation will go to 37,900 aged persons, 1,200 blind persons, and 14,000 children, Mr. Murdaugh estimated. The Federal allocation is matched by state and county funds.

Six 'President' Stamps For Sale in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six new postage stamps, part of a 31-stamp Presidential series, will go on sale next month as follows:

Ulysses S. Grant, 18 cents, Nov. 3; Rutherford B. Hayes, 19 cents, and James A. Garfield, 20 cents, Nov. 10; Calvin Coolidge, $5, Nov. 17; Chester A. Arthur, 21 cents, and Grover Cleveland, 22 cents, Nov. 22.

Portland Plans Co-op to Manage U. S.-Owned Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Tentative plans have been completed here for Portland producers, shippers, and receivers of goods in transpacific trade to finance an organization which can properly operate a Government-owned fleet of ships as managing operators. That is the information forwarded by letter recently from Leslie M. Scott, President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce to Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

Any amount agreed upon by the Commission and Portland groups could be subscribed to capitalize the managing operating company, according to Mr. Scott, whose reply was directed in answer to Admiral Land's request for more details on the Chamber's proposal for a transpacific service from here.

Under proposal 1 forwarded by the Chamber some time ago it was suggested that States line ships be subsidized. Plan 2 was an alternation proposal providing for Government ships operated by a local company.

Required now if proposal 2 is adopted, according to Mr. Scott will be six well-deck ships of 8,500 to 9,000 tons deadweight, which would load at Columbia River, Coos Bay, Grays Harbor, and Willapa Harbor, as required, for Japan, China, and the Philippines, returning either direct to the Columbia River or by other Pacific Coast ports.

However, the Portland group would ask allocation of a number of combination type vessels, built by the Maritime Commission for the trade, if it were to become permanent.

Each boat in the interim service would gross $70,000 for each round voyage of approximately 110 days, in Mr. Scott's opinion. The managing operators under the proposal would receive 7½ per cent of the gross revenue, all operating expenses being borne by the Government and all traffic expenses by the managing operators.

Tennessee-to-Gulf Waterway Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,—A definite movement for a canal linking the Gulf of Mexico via the Warrior River with the Tennessee River and thus with the Mississippi River has been inaugurated in Alabama. At a meeting in Birmingham, Sept. 27, the Tennessee-Warrior Canal Association, Inc., was formed with Dr. H. G. Dowling of Tuscaloosa, Ala., as temporary President.

Attending the organization meeting were Senators John H. Bankhead and Lister Hill of Alabama, also Representatives Joe Starnes, Luther Patrick, and Pete Jarman of Alabama.

The chief address was delivered by Mr. Starnes who said here "should be a close link between the Tennessee Valley, destined to become America's Ruhr, and the Birmingham industrial district."

In addition to the Warrior route which would pass near Birmingham and join the Tennessee at Guntersville, Ala., another route was proposed via the Tombigbee River connecting with the Tennessee in North Mississippi.

Philadelphia to Double Projects for Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Officials of the Philadelphia Housing Authority prepared to double their projects this week as the United States Housing Authority earmarked an additional $10,000,000 for local building of low-cost homes and apartments.

"The $10,000,000 grant brings up our total resources to $32,000,000," one of the officials explained. "To date we have launched projects that will cost $17,000,000 and will provide approximately 3,000 housing units. With this new grant and other recent credits we will be able to plan an additional 3,000 housing units. Possible sites are now being considered."

WPA Program Wins Praise Of Public Works Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The Works Progress Administration came up for strong defense by Perry A. Fellows, Assistant Chief Engineer at the national convention of the American Public Works Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

He declared the WPA employment program had demonstrated its capacity for employment of jobless workers under special circumstances and that today more than 100,000 men were helping protect the population from flood dangers and removing debris and repairing and reconstructing essential municipal utilities following the hurricane that swept New England and a part of New York last month.

Though considerably short of ideal perfection from various points of view, the WPA program has, nevertheless, been able to give employment with comparative quickness to workers not needed by private industry," Mr. Fellows said, "and has made its work project arrangements so flexible that workers can be released immediately for private industry when they are needed. This is one of the remarkable aspects of our work relief program."

"From a high of 3,000,000 in the early part of 1936, employment of WPA projects dropped to less than 1,500,000 in the summer of 1937, and has risen again to 3,000,000 in recent months," he added.

"A part of the responsibility of the Federal Work Relief program has been to provide the kind of work that its unemployed workers could do," Mr. Fellows continued, "there are many women who are the sole support of their families, and the WPA has found appropriate work for them, both on sewing projects and as nurses, teachers or in other special work. There are on the relief roles men and women with all types of experience and ability. The work program has, therefore, a wide range of projects intended to make use of these abilities as far as possible. . . .

"The temporary nature of WPA work is not a theory but a fact. Less than 15 per cent of all the WPA workers who were on the WPA when it started are still there today. Millions of our workers have returned to private industry and their places have been taken by millions of others displaced from private jobs.

"Perhaps I should add that the federal funds provided for the employed are used economically for that purpose. Thus of every federal dollar, 85 cents goes to WPA wages, 11 cents for materials, machinery and the other necessary apurtenances of a work program, and only four cents for administration.

'When we combine the WPA dollar with local sponsors' contributions, we find that 67 cents of this combined dollar goes for WPA labor, 3 cents for administration and 30 cents for materials, equipment, special advisory wages, etc."

Mr. Fellows reviewed briefly the work done by the WPA, it included the paving of more than 16,000 miles of thoroughfares and the drainage, grading and improvement of 167,000 additional miles, the construction or improvement of more than 37,000 bridges and the erection of more than 12,000 new public buildings.

"I should like to emphasize the benefits which institutions derive from this class of work," he said, "the new college buildings will have a marked effect on education for years to come."

'Shepherd of the Hills' Post Office Put on Block

GELENA, Mo. (AP) — Uncle Ike's post office, "Shepherd of the Hills," tourist center, was sold at sheriff's auction Oct. 3 but will remain in possession of the Morrill family.

High bidder at the sale was Edmund Morrill, grandson of Levi ("Uncle Ike") Morrill who ran the post office when Harold Bell Wright wrote the book that made this Ozarks region nationally known. Mr. Morrill paid $625 for the 315-acre plot.

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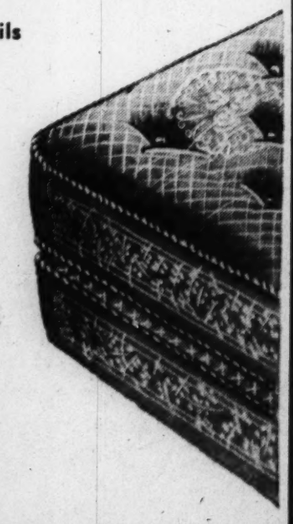

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Reunion in Washington

I DO not tell Mr. Maploony this, because it is prudent to keep a reef or two in the conceit of one's friends. But I believe I would choose his company for ordinary occasions to the concededly wiser society of Solomon. Of course, I am not the Queen of Sheba.

One reason for this preference that may seem unaccountable to those who know Mr. Maploony as the self-effacing civil servant, who spends his days correcting printer's or politicians' errors in The Congressional Record, is this: Mr. Maploony's attitude toward the daily round is refreshing, exploratory.

Having breakfast with Solomon would, no doubt, have been memorable. A proverb here, an illuminating remark on one of his wives there. But, underneath the wisdom and perchance the wit, one would have felt the chill of the royal philosophy: There is nothing new under the sun. It is a philosophy that would be had enough at dinner, but at breakfast—!

* * *

MR. MAPLOONY'S APPROACH to the day is in direct contrast. His eggs are cafeteria eggs, but his attitude is the attitude of Columbus. There must be *something* new under the sun, is its burden; and, as his mood expands with the hours, it is liable to rise to an Emersonian pitch and cry out: "Everything is new under the sun!" I don't mean cry out in so many words. The matter is in his manner. The way he meets the sameness of a routine which might have given Solomon pause. I can even conceive a meeting between these two at which my friend would have polished off the finished philosopher's remonstrances to his childlike freshness by saying: "One man's wisdom is another man's folly." The beautiful thing about it is that Mr. Maploony would have thought nothing of it. Unlike so many people of equivalent residence in Washington, he would not have gone around the Government Printing Office the rest of the day, asking: "Did you hear what I said to Solomon this morning?"

* * *

I AM REMINDED of this happy trait in my friend by our meeting last Saturday, the first meeting since we had returned from our respective vacations. I had been back four days and was still disorganized. The drop from the Adirondacks to M Street was more than the map's 2,000 feet. After the view from Whiteface, the opposite wall of my room seemed excessively close. It had proven harder than customary to screw wings to my typewriter and make them stick. I wanted lake levels and a forest and coming down to a wood fire in the morning. I wanted the feel of my back muscles in a golf swing—no matter what the consequences. I wanted back pine needles under my feet, and the laughter that had floated through those days. Life which had so recently been a sea had become a pond, and my duties progressive stepping-stones to smaller things. In brief, the rebel in me remained still unreconstructed by habit and the prospect of tipping waitresses for ever and ever and ever, when the phone rang.

"Hello," said Mr. Maploony. "How're you feeling?"

"No comment," I said.

"Same here," he said. "Let's go where men are men and where water isn't just something that drips out of a spigot."

"If you can't help, hang up," I suggested.

"I am helping. Wouldn't you like to stroll in a forest you have never seen, watch a stream slip over rocks, lie in the sun—?"

"Listen, Maploony—"

"I thought so," he said. "I'll be around in twenty minutes.

* * *

NOT TO MAKE a mystery of it, the upshot of all this was that we spent an unforgettable Saturday afternoon in Rock Creek Park.

Now the extraordinary fact is that, in spite of my three years in Washington, this afternoon was new. I had been whisked through the Park in motors, of course. I'd walked in parts of it, usually the same parts. I'd even seen the region near the Zoo fairly thoroughly. But I'd never visited its wilder reaches. I'd never realized it. The place was something I'd taken for granted, postponed. And now Mr. Maploony presented it as a cushion to me returning from Elysium.

He had chosen a good day for it. Late September in Washington puts a pillow under the summer that is about to sleep. The sun is a friend again. The air has a softness that fans the heart as well as the cheek. Nature does a little sky-writing of her own; and the word is Peace.

* * *

WE TOOK A bus to Maryland. "We won't go clear to the beginning of the Park," Mr. Maploony said wisely. "We'll leave something unseen. I like to feel that it goes on and on into the unknown." Then we walked back. That was all there was to it. But the circle of contentment is still spreading in my memory. When I returned to my room, the desolation had vanished. I looked at my typewriter more closely. There were little wings starting to sprout again, even though they were in the velvet like a moose's antlers. I was happy because I had found, out there, only thirty cents worth of taxi away, a heavenly estate hitherto concealed. Visitable at any time. Something new and all the newer, because hidden in a certain obviousness and adjacency. Solomon would never have thought of it. It took Mr. Maploony for that. Score, as I almost told my friend, at the end of that afternoon was Mr. Maploony 1, Solomon 0.

My friend even knew how it happened that so much wildness and beauty could have remained unspoiled. "A few far-seeing people began to agitate for the Valley's preservation immediately after the Civil War," he told me. "They begged Congress to set aside the region as a park site. But Congress wasn't interested then in any place, no matter how beautiful, that wasn't thickly studded with polling booths. So they changed the argument from aesthetics to real estate values. Even this plea failed. For twenty-four years, these woods and waters seemed doomed to vanish beneath the builders. Then the appeal was changed once more, this time for precautionary measures as to sewage disposal, and Congress was inspired to act. So these 1,800 acres of woods and grass are now safe forever as 'a pleasuring ground' (the Act says) 'for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.' I suppose you know that Lord Bryce was bowled over by it. He said: 'To Rock Creek there is nothing comparable in any capital city of Europe.'"

The mention of Europe was the one unfortunate incident in our perfect day.

* * *

WELL, THERE WAS one other. I had mentioned my new golf muscles. Mr. Maploony looked at me coldly and said: "If you must indulge them, there are three nine-hole courses scattered about the Park. There are tennis courts and baseball diamonds and thirty miles of bridle paths. There's even a practice ring, if you want to join a circus, with hurdles. You can find picnic groves with stone fireplaces, and swings, and sandpiles, if you like them."

"Can't you throw a ball straight?" I retorted.

"Sports," concluded Mr. Maploony, "were invented by some kind-intentioned person, I have no doubt, to take the sting out of life for those people who can't enjoy nature or think."

Fortunately, at that moment, we reached a little cabin, a log cabin with great stone chimney, rough-hewn beams and all, and read that it had been built by Joaquin Miller on 16th Street. The California State Society had got asylum for it in the Park.

"What was the Poet of the Sierras doing in Washington?" I asked.

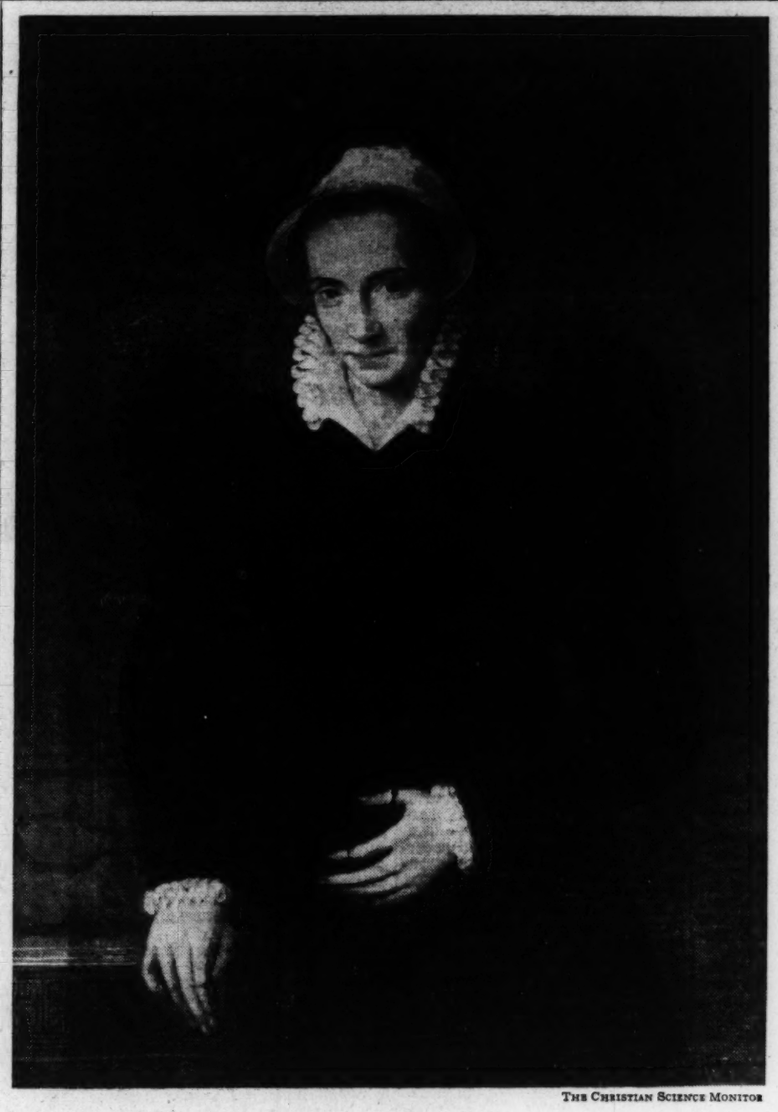
"Seeking political office. They tell me he used to go around in a frock coat and corduroy trousers buttonholing senators."

This was another saddening incident. The man must have had either a great deal of character or very little. I was ashamed not to know more about him.

* * *

WE SKIPPED THE forts, but sat down by the old Pierce Mill to watch the daylight fade. There is something about a mill. The past gets in your eyes. The tall oaks rose opposite and held the last flame of the contented day. Then it slipped away, leaving the soft still blue above. Neither Mr. Maploony nor I had to say anything. The stream at our feet was saying it all.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF ELISABET HEYNDERICKX BY FRANS FLORIS DE VRIENDT: *In the Art Museum, Antwerp*

IN THE sixteenth century, Antwerp was an important center of civilization, a veritable pivot of international trade. Artists found ample work there, for the wealthy citizens delighted in having their portraits painted and in enriching the churches with fine altar-pieces.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the inclination was for rich color, but later black was favored, especially for gala dress. Since the court set the fashion, merchants' wives and daughters accordingly took to sedate colors; yet the effect of their garments was not as sober as might have been expected. Black was relieved by braid stitched on in stripes, and by white collars which soon became larger and more elegant. The necks were high. Originally, the ladies wore flat pleated collars, but later starched and piped collars took their place; and some years afterward lace became fashionable as a personal adornment. Pleated frills were fastened to the cuffs, while the sleeves themselves were high-shouldered and stiff. The skirts were long and wide to hide the feet.

The women wore their hair parted down the middle, with a plait round the head. This was covered by a neatly folded cloth, but in the middle of the sixteenth century a fine cap took its place. Trinkets were rare, though ladies often wore a long gold chain round the waist. This costume, with slight modifications, is often to be seen in sixteenth century Flemish portraits.

Elisabet Heyndericxx, wife of Gillebert van Schoonbeke, had her portrait painted in accordance with the latest fashion of about the year 1565. She is dressed in black and wears a jet chain, instead of a gold one, which is twisted about the fingers of her left hand, while her right hand rests on a table covered with a red cloth. The background is green.

This portrait is ascribed to Frans Floris de Vriendt, a well-known Antwerp master and himself a member of an artistic family. His father was a sculptor and his brother Cornelis was the famous architect who built Antwerp's town hall. Frans Floris had a large studio and numerous pupils. His most important works are his altar-pieces, in which Italian influence is noticeable. His portraits, however, have more of a Dutch character. Without entering deeply into the temperaments of his sitters, he succeeded in painting portraits which give a good idea of the citizens of Antwerp in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Mountain Path

I WALK lightly on these pine needles and this pennyroyal
As I move through this green arch to the rocks above;
I walk swiftly past this ground hemlock
And the seductive mock of its red fruit, but even so
From the high seclusion of his fungus perch one goldfinch calls,
And a multitude of whirring birds in high pitched words
Resent this slight intrusion of their wild solitude.

—MIRIAM WHITNEY WHITE, in *Trails*

On Rescuing the Past

ARCHAEOLOGY might be defined as a rescue expedition sent into the far places of the earth to recover the scattered pages of man's autobiography. Some of these life notes are scribbled in ancient inks; some are engraved on stone tablets, a queer series of unfamiliar lines; some are not writing at all as we recognize the word. But a message is there just the same. Buildings of carved stone, rudely dug caves, carefully woven blankets, molded bits of pottery, all have their tale to tell, when the scattered paragraphs are arranged in order.

An occasional page of the great story is of transcendent importance in itself, but the great majority, singly, are of little account. Not one of them can be considered valueless, however, for each is sure to contain some bit of fact that is bound to find its place in later annals. It will be endless years before the long and glorious autobiography of human kind can be transcribed from its beginning, but each day the quest goes on. The attack upon the portions that are still unknown lies in the capable hands of archaeologists in every land who feel that lost story's lure so keenly that they are willing to devote their own lives to its rescue. . . .

As fast as the chapters are recovered and pinned into their rightful places on atlas and calendar, the problem passes from the archaeological domain to that of the historical. In this way, for instance, a section of Roman Archaeology has become Roman History—a water-tight, dated, imperial story of a succession of events, with but few chinks and crevices of any importance yet remaining to be plugged by archaeological hands. In the same manner, inconclusive surmise about early Greece was solidified into fact, when Schliemann turned the flowing hexameters of old Homer into an archaeological divining rod to sound the hill of Hissarlik and found in its depths nine Troys, thus replacing a "myth" with nine chapters of good history, every bit as glamorous as the epic itself. . . . The whole ancient world lying so quietly obscured by those great civilizations which have risen and fallen and risen again seems to take new life and reëmerge from the long-forgotten past. . . . Glorious Rome reared on the banks of Old Father Tiber, Egyptian pyramids piled near the sluggish Nile, storied Babylon sucking life from the broad Euphrates—all these, thanks to the labors of the archaeologist, belong to history. But before them, an earlier Rome was built on the Seven Hills, more ancient men lived and died in Egypt, and restless tribes from Asia drifted back and forth across the land which so much later was to be ruled by Babylonian kings. Backward, ever backward, the trail runs, and it is given to the archaeologist to trace its way.

Staring at the stars and striving to encompass the thought of the immensity of space seems to shrivel our planet to a tiny grain of sand and yet makes more marvelous the conceptions of intricacy allowed so small a thing. Similarly, with a vision of the long, long road traveled by man through time, our present and its troubles shrink small; but in the light of this same perspective, we seem somehow tremendously dignified because of the length and the difficulties of that journey. —From "Digging in the Southwest," by ANN AXTELL MORRIS. (New York: The Junior Literary Guild and Doubleday, Doran.)

"Free born"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEPLY rooted in the consciousness of humanity is the love of freedom. The history of the human race shows that this inherent desire will ultimately triumph over everything that would enslave it. This impulse is really a longing for enlightenment struggling against the despotism which is a characteristic of material thinking. Yet often, when freedom from some form of bondage has been won, the victors impose their own will on all who would oppose them. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, expressed a great truth when she wrote (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 225), "The despotic tendencies, inherent in mortal mind and always germinating in new forms of tyranny, must be rooted out through the action of the divine Mind."

Many people who pride themselves on their love of freedom are living in bondage to different forms of disease and sin. They classify these things as physical difficulties, or wrong impulses, and their unsuccessful efforts to rid themselves of sickness are usually through the use of medicine, or by other material methods.

To all who are suffering, Christian Science comes with its message of spiritual freedom. It teaches that God, who is infinite good, is the only Mind, and that mortal mind with all its oppressive tendencies, its tyranny and cruelty, is nonintelligent, and does not reflect Mind, the one Mind, which is all-inclusive good. "Since God is All, there is no room for His unlikeness," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 339).

Counterfeit mortal mind, which claims to sway human thought through evil impulses, and which would make us suffer mentally from wrong desires and physically from disease, must be seen as illusion, if we would be free from its despotic control. To be able to reject the claims of erring mortal mind we must understand the truth about man's origin—divine Mind.

Christian Science teaches that God is the one Father-Mother, the only cause, source, or origin of all that really exists. It insists that the real selfhood of each one emanates from God, and is pure and sinless—an individual spiritual idea, inseparable from the Mind that conceives it. As we keep this true concept of man before us, we are able to separate ourselves from the false sense of living in matter and see the claims of materiality, not as our own thought, but as suggestions foreign to our real nature. As this is done these suggestions will become fainter, and man's true selfhood more vivid and real to our awakened thought.

When Paul was taken prisoner, and threatened with scourging, he claimed his birthright as a Roman citizen. The chief captain said, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom." Paul's answer is striking in its simplicity: "I was free born" (Acts 22:28). This simple statement may be applied in the experience of each one of us, as we claim our origin and sonship in God; for that which is born of Spirit is forever free from the bondage of fleshly beliefs, including sickness, material desires, and sinful tendencies.

Sometimes we seem to be placed in circumstances which allow us very little freedom; our environment may appear difficult and duties may press hard upon us. Whatever the argument, we should never accept any sense of being tied or bound as true. As we hold firmly to the spiritual fact that God made man free, our thought will become buoyant and refreshed. Spiritual man has never been in bondage, and is not so now; and when we understand that this is true, the chains that hold us, whatever their nature, will fall away. No violent cataclysm is necessary to effect our freedom, because the real emancipation must take place in our own thought, which is the arena where all our battles with error are ultimately fought and spiritual victory won.

Should the difficulty that seems to enslave us be a physical one, we may with rejoicing recall Jesus' healing of the woman who "was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself" (Luke 13:11). He said that Satan had bound her for eighteen years. Surely he did not mean that a personal devil had done this! Rather was it the woman's own ignorance of the omnipotence of good which had led her to believe in another power masquerading under the name of disease; and the Way-shower's clear spiritual insight broke this bondage instantaneously. How many of us have been in like case, until Christian Science showed us the way of freedom! Peter, writing to the early Christians, enjoined them to be "as free," yet "as the servants of God" (I Peter 2:16); and the Christian Scientist endeavors to uphold this Christly ideal.

Mrs. Eddy gives a wonderfully helpful concept of liberty, and of how it is to be attained, when she writes (Science and Health, p. 265), "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Autumn

THIS is the very autumn of my dreams—
The smoke of conquest and of grim defense
Joins blue haze on the hills. The plodding teams
Pull loaded wagons home when wings commence
To cloud the sky with their departures here.
And upland pastures have at last been shorn
By winds or cattle—but I find this year
Small golden flowers dancing in the corn.

I never saw so much light on a wing
As one late swallow caught between the flame
Of sun and maples now. The scythe I swing
Gets dusty with the pollen, wild and tame
In one gold coating—and the cobwebs clutch
Things getting bare because they gave so much.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

LIBRE DE NACIMIENTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

PROFUNDAMENTE arraigado en el pensamiento de la humanidad está el amor a la libertad. La historia de la raza humana demuestra que este deseo innato triunfa finalmente sobre cualquier intento de esclavizarla. El impulso es realmente un anhelo de esclarecimiento, luchando contra el despotismo que es una característica del pensamiento material. Pero lo que pasa a menudo es que cuando se ha ganado la libertad de alguna forma de esclavitud, los vencedores imponen su propia voluntad sobre todos aquellos que quisieron oponerse a ellos. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, expresó una gran verdad, cuando escribió en la página 225 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Las tendencias despóticas, inherentes en la mente mortal y germinando continuamente en nuevas formas de tiranía, tienen que desarraigarse por medio de la acción de la Mente divina."

Muchas personas que son orgullosas por su amor a la libertad, se hallan en la esclavitud de diferentes formas de enfermedad y pecado. Clasifican estas cosas como dificultades corporales o propensiones malas, y en sus vanos esfuerzos para librarse de la enfermedad se valen generalmente de las medicinas u otros medios materiales.

A todos aquellos que están sufriendo, la Ciencia Cristiana se dirige con su mensaje de libertad espiritual. Enseña que Dios, que es el bien infinito, es la Mente única, y que la mente mortal con todas sus tendencias opresoras, su tiranía y crueldad, no es inteligente y no refleja la Mente, la única Mente que es el bien todo inclusivo. "Puesto que Dios es todo en todo, no hay lugar para lo que no es igual a El," escribe Mary Baker Eddy (ibíd., pág. 339).

La mente mortal que falsifica la Mente divina, pretende dominar los pensamientos humanos por medio de impulsos malos y quisiera hacernos sufrir mentalmente mediante ciertos deseos erróneos y físicamente de ciertas enfermedades. Y es preciso que la reconozcamos como ilusión para librarnos de su dominio despótico. Para poder rechazar las pretensiones de la mente mortal y erróneas, tenemos que entender la verdad acerca del origen del hombre:—la Mente divina.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios es el único Padre-Madre, la única causa o fuente, el único origen de todo lo que realmente existe. Insiste que la identidad verdadera de cada uno de nosotros emana de Dios y es pura e impecable,—una idea espiritual e individual, inseparable de la Mente que la concibe. A medida que tengamos presente este concepto verdadero del hombre, podemos deshacernos del concepto erróneo de vida en la materia, viendo las pretensiones de la materialidad no como parte del pensamiento nuestro, sino como sugestiones extrañas a nuestra naturaleza verdadera. En la proporción que esto se vaya haciendo, aquellas sugestiones se presentarán cada vez más débilmente, y en cambio la identidad verdadera del hombre llegará a ser cada vez más vívida y real para nuestro pensamiento despierto.

Cuando San Pablo fué hecho prisionero y amenazado con azotes, hizo valer sus derechos de ciudadano romano. El tribuno dijo entonces (Los Hechos, 22:28): "¡Con grande suma obtuve yo esta ciudadanía!" La respuesta de San Pablo es impresiva por su simplicidad: "Soy libre de nacimiento" (según la versión inglesa de la Biblia). Esta declaración tan sencilla puede aplicarse a la experiencia cotidiana de cada uno de nosotros, cuando reclamamos nuestro origen y nuestra filiación con Dios; porque lo que nace del Espíritu está sempiternamente libre de la esclavitud de las creencias carnales con sus enfermedades, sus apetitos materiales y sus propensiones pecaminosas.

A veces parecemos estar en circunstancias que nos permiten bien poca libertad; nuestros alrededores tal vez parezcan difíciles, y nuestros deberes agobiantes. Cualquiera que sea el argumento del error, no debiéramos aceptar como verdad ninguna sugestión de que estemos atados. En la medida en que nos atengamos firmemente al hecho espiritual de que Dios ha creado al hombre libre, nuestro pensamiento se sentirá restablecido y reanimado. El hombre espiritual no ha estado nunca esclavizado, ni lo está ahora; y cuando comprendamos que eso es así, las cadenas que nos traban, cualquiera que sea su naturaleza, se desatarán. Ningún cataclismo violento es necesario para efectuar nuestra libertad, porque la emancipación verdadera debe verificarse dentro de nuestro propio pensamiento, que es la arena en la cual todas nuestras luchas con el error tienen que librarse últimamente para ganar la victoria espiritual.

Si la dificultad que parece esclavizarnos es un padecimiento corporal, podemos recordar con alegría la manera como Jesús curó a la mujer que "estaba agobiada, y no podía en manera alguna enderezarse" (San Lucas, 13:11). Dijo que Satanás la tenía ligada por diez y ocho años. ¡Seguramente que no intentó implicar que un diablo personal había hecho esto! Era más bien la ignorancia misma de la mujer acerca de la omnipotencia del bien que la había hecho creer en otro poder, disfrazado bajo el nombre de enfermedad; y la vista espiritual y clara del gran Guía quebrantó estas cadenas instantáneamente. ¡Cuántos de nosotros hemos estado en casos parecidos, hasta que la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseñó el camino de la libertad! San Pedro, escribiendo a los cristianos de aquel tiempo, les aconseja que vivan "como libres, mas . . . como siervos de Dios" (I. Pedro, 2:16); y el Científico Cristiano trata de preservar este ideal cristiano.

Mary Baker Eddy nos da un concepto de la libertad que es maravillosamente beneficioso, y al mismo tiempo nos enseña como puede alcanzarse, cuando escribe en la página 265 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Este concepto científico de la existencia, abandonando la materia por el Espíritu, lejos de sugerir la absorpción del hombre en la Deidad o la pérdida de su identidad, confiere al hombre una individualidad más amplia, una esfera de pensamiento y de acción más extensiva, un amor más abarcador, una paz más elevada y más duradera."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Forest Service Fights Fires At Texans' Own Front Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—On the assumption that nearly everyone is "Forest Enemy No. 1," and causes 99 per cent of the forest fires, the Texas Forest Service has undertaken to supplement the work of its suppression force by a definite forestry educational program.

Operating chiefly in East Texas, where 11,000,000 acres are covered with pine timber or young trees, the Texas Forest Service has carried the story of forestry right into the piney woods and to the front doors, so to speak, of the East Texas public, according to E. O. Siecke, Director.

"Forest patrolmen contact citizens in their communities and advise them as to care with fire in the woods," he explained. "They visit schools in their district and give short talks on forestry, distributing forestry literature to the students.

"During periods of low fire hazard, the patrolmen post spots frequented by the public with fire warning signs, urging citizens to be careful with fire."

But, important as this work is, the two most effective fire prevention weapons the Texas Forest Service has found are its two motorized motion picture trucks.

These 1½-ton trucks, equipped with portable motion picture projectors and a specially prepared motion picture screen, travel over the whole 6,400 acres comprising Texas' five State forests. One covers northeast Texas, the other southeast Texas.

"They visit the rural communities, schools and churches," Mr. Siecke said. "During 1937 they gave 500 shows to almost 70,000 people.

"The program was started in 1926, with only one unit. Roads were bad in the early days, and it was not until 1930 that over 200 shows a year were given. By 1934, the educational program had showed such promising results that another motorized unit was equipped and operated part-time in the CCC forestry camps in East Texas.

"During the 12 years that the educational work has been conducted by these motion picture units, 2,781 shows have been given to an audience of almost 408,000 people.

"No charge is made on the shows. They are open to all, young and old, white and colored. The evening's program usually includes a short talk by the educational assistant in which he tells of the timber resources in the community, of the need for growing timber as a crop and the need for protecting it.

"The balance of the program is featured by the showing of a Texas-made film, 'Texas Forestry,' which was produced especially for these motion picture units by the Texas Forest Service.

"It pictures the forests of the State, the forest industries, and the work of the Service. The picture was released in September, 1937, and has already met with wide approval. The evening's program is concluded with the showing of two comedies."

The motion picture units are of the newest type and equipped for sound pictures. The two educational assistants who are conducting this work are J. R. Thigpen of Huntsville and E. B. Long of Marshall.

"Happy are those who hear of the show," Mr. Siecke added. "The word spreads: 'There's going to be a forestry show at the Pine Valley School tonight. We're going, are you?'"

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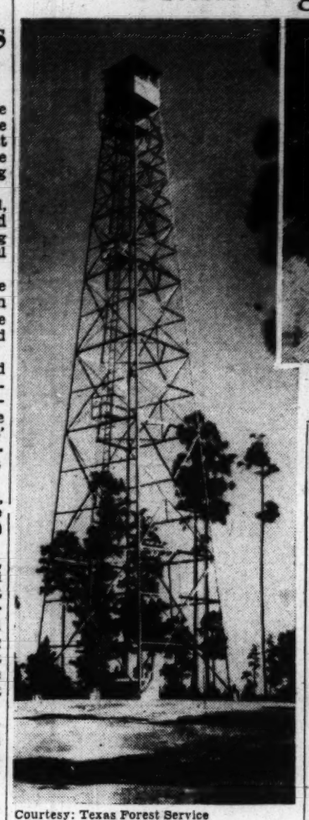
Texas Fights Forest Enemy No. 1



Courtesy: Texas Forest Service

Steel Sentinel
Over 70 Such Towers Aid in Detecting Forest Fires

Portable Movie Projector
Two Trucks, Thus Equipped, Gave 500 Shows to Almost 70,000 People in 1937, Carrying the Message of Forest Protection Directly to the Rural Population

Low Power Proposed by FCC In Private Wireless Gadgets

News in Radio

Radio transmission as a control device in operating household devices has reached such proportions that the Federal Communications Commission has decided that if these gadgets do not throw a "signal" over 50 feet, they do not need to be licensed.

Under the Communications Act of 1934 the FCC has the power to license radio communication. Should it desire, the FCC could "outlaw" any transmissions, even though small, for purposes of control.

The recent influx of phonograph players which need no connection with a radio set, "mystery control" radio sets, remote floodlight switches, burglar alarms, fire alarms and garage door openers, all generally operated by some form of radio transmission, focused the FCC's attention on the matter.

Members of the Radio Manufacturers Association, standards setters of the radio building industry, recently discussed the problem with E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the FCC. From this conference the Commission issued a set of rules to regulate such radio services. These rules propose that devices employing radio transmission or some form of magnetic energy operate with the lowest power necessary to make them work and that they be properly engineered to avoid interference with established radiocast and communication activity.

Newfoundland Station

A 10-kilowatt radio station to be ready early in 1939 is being built by the Newfoundland Government near St. Johns. The transmitter is being built by the Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., of Montreal. A Newfoundland Government corporation similar to the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is being formed. In Newfoundland, as in Canada, commercial programs are allowed on the existing 100- to 500-watt stations. A similar policy is expected to be put into force for the new station.

Television Moves Up

Television will round that "corner" in a long sweeping curve, rather than a sharp right-hand turn, A. P. Peck has predicted in the Scientific American. One by one the problems of clearer pictures and transmission to the public are being worked out, so that the goal will be gradually, rather than suddenly, achieved.

Standards of transmission are being set, so that there will be none of the wavelength confusion that attended radiocasting's early history. Problems of screen detail and illumination of syncronization and transmission are being attacked in the laboratory. Field tests are showing the way to overcome transmission "unknowns."

In the program-producing end, possibilities and problems are being studied with the object of giving the finest eye entertainment and sponsorship.

Laboratory pictures, 7 by 10 inches, produced by the Radio Corporation of America, have surpassed the home movie in clarity, detail and illumination. The steady picture image is a long distance from the blurred, indistinct and jump images of only a few years ago. Laboratory demonstration has been carefully viewed by experts to see that it functions perfectly. The ideal is to transmit this picture, without constant attention, to the public.

Increase in London

At the London television and radio show recently, "Come and see" and "Press the button and the set does the rest," would have been two good slogans. On all the principal stands were television sets and press-button radio receivers.

Television receivers ranged in price from as low as 21 guineas up to as much as 230 guineas. For the former one got television and its accompanying sound only, the picture being a small one measuring 4 by 3⅛ inches. From that, prices rose accordingly as the model gave a larger picture and included all-wave radio, press-button tuning, and automatic disk-changing radio-gramophone. Scophony was the only system which did not make use of the cathode-ray tube. It employed an optical-mechanical method to give a 24-by-20-inch picture on the home receiver. This firm's Junior Public Viewing Projector was also shown producing a picture 6 feet by 5 feet.

The majority of the more expensive radio receivers embodied some form of press-button tuning. It seems a little doubtful whether the added complication of this device is really worth while. Probably many a radio fan will still prefer to manipulate his knobs, and for short-wave work, which goes on growing in popularity, it will still be necessary. In some cases sets were fitted with this form of tuning and leave the owner no option as to tuning his set himself. But all purses were catered to so that a buyer had a choice of sets ranging from a midget at £4, 4s. up to the all-wave, auto-radio-gramophone at about £100.

An innovation this year was the television studio which took the place of the variety radiocasts of the last few years. For sixpence one could look through a window and see how a studio television program is conducted and what a complicated affair it is. There were the three Emitron cameras on their rubber-tired trollies, brilliant lights, cables and wiring trailing all over the floor, officials walking about with headphones on, camera-men, electricians, artists waiting their turn, and at one end the brilliantly lighted stage with its actors and actresses doing their turn.

From that one could go straight to the stand where the television sets were picking it up, and see on their screens what was going on in the studio. This had the added advantage that one could know it was just as it would be seen at home, as the scene had been relayed to Alexandra Palace and transmitted again from there for anyone who had a set to pick it up.

Maritime Playland Proposed for N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Park Commissioner Robert Moses disclosed Oct. 3 a proposal for a South Shore storm-rehabilitation project that would provide waterfront playlands for millions of persons along the 43 miles from public and scenic Jones Beach to exclusive Southampton.

The City Park Keeper, builder of Jones Beach and head of the Long Island State Park Commission, said his proposal calling for an initial outlay of $15,500,000 had almost unanimous approval of 140 village, town, and Suffolk County officials.

The plan was offered as a dual measure for enlarging nearby public beaches and for reconstruction of Long Island and Fire Island sections wrecked by hurricane and tidal wave Sept. 21.

It embraces a highway program and other projects to be financed by $10,500,000 of Suffolk County bonds, a $2,000,000 Federal grant and $3,000,000 from the State to bridge Fire Island Inlet.

Explorer 'Settles' Crocker Land Mystery

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—Commander Isaac Schlossbach, Arctic explorer, believed today he had settled once and for all the mystery of Crocker Land.

Three decades ago Robert E. Peary told of an island he saw in the vast polar wastes some 700 miles from the North Pole.

Commander Schlossbach returning yesterday from a 15-month meteorological expedition to the Arctic on the three-masted auxiliary schooner General Adolphus W. Greely, said he made 20 airplane flights over the area named Crocker Island.

"There simply isn't any Crocker Land," was the verdict of the Bradley Beach, N. J., Naval officer who acted as navigator and pilot on the expedition.

Peary couldn't have seen Crocker Land, he said, "because there is no Crocker Land. I flew over there to clean it up, and I think I did."

Capt. Clifford J. Mac Gregor who headed the expedition said northland mirages were very frequent.

He told of seeing a glacier that looked exactly like an island and said "Peary may have made the same error. We all suffered these opitcal illusions, and he doubtless experienced the same thing."

Capt. Mac Gregor said one of the expedition's main accomplishments was the determination that the aurora borealis had a definite effect of radio reception.

He said also that weather over a large area is made in Greenland, and he thought his expedition's findings should convince the United States Government and others that they should establish a permanent weather bureau there.

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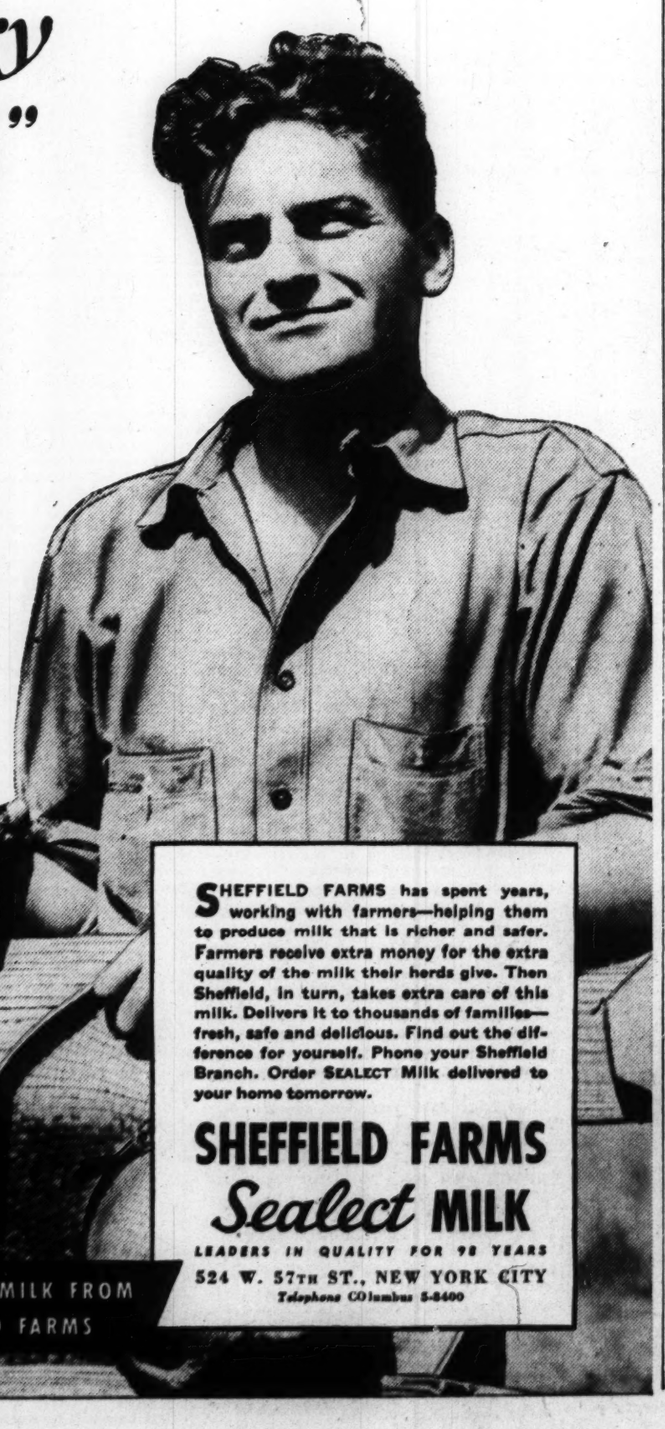

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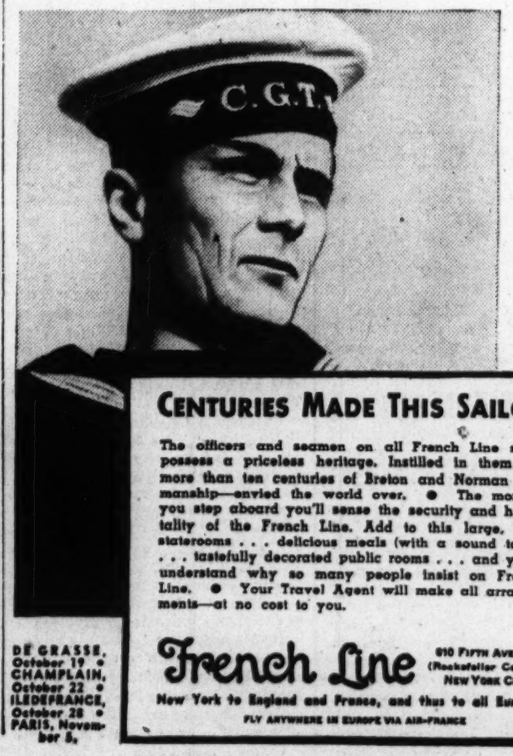

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1938

Plan E Action Again Delayed In N. E. Cities

Cambridge Council acts Friday, Quincy Saturday — Waltham plea goes to Commission.

It was close chance today whether citizens of Cambridge, Quincy and Waltham will have opportunity to vote on the new Plan E council-city manager form of government at the Nov. 8 election.

The State Ballot Law Commission will hold a hearing at the State House tomorrow noon to decide whether Waltham's petitions are valid and sufficient, while the Cambridge City Council will meet Friday afternoon and the Quincy Council early Saturday to decide whether they will transmit the petitions in their respective cities to Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, who has made noon Saturday the deadline for receiving the petitions so the question can be printed on the ballots.

In the case of Cambridge there was wide suspicion among Plan E backers today that the Council might try to obstruct the question either by having last minute protests made against the petitions, or by failing to have a quorum at the special meeting called for 5 p. m., Friday. Either course, it was pointed out, would prevent transmission of the petitions before the Saturday noon deadline set by Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.

The Cambridge suspicion resulted from the Council's refusal last night to pass an order certifying the petitions to take effect Friday when the 45-day limit for filing protests will expire.

A Scene in Cambridge

Last night's vote on this question was taken 'midst one of the most dramatic scenes witnessed in Cambridge City Council Chambers in years. More than 700 Plan E supporters were on hand to voice their alternate pleasure and displeasure at the turn of events.

Commenting on the Council's failure to take care of the Plan E question at its regular meeting, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, chairman of the Cambridge Plan E Committee, said today:

"By their vote to delay action until this very late hour, the City Council has incurred a terrible responsibility. It is now their inescapable duty to meet promptly Friday night in sufficient numbers to constitute a quorum and to vote immediate transmission of the petitions to the Secretary of State.

"Failure of the Council to perform this duty," Dean Landis continued, "which is mandatory under the law, would be an outrage against the sense of fair play of every voter in the City of Cambridge. It would rightly lay the members of the City Council open to sweeping condemnation from all those who believe sincerely in the principles of American democracy."

May Take Legal Steps

That the Plan E Committee plans to take legal steps to protect the measure was hinted as Dean Landis said:

"From the legal standpoint, the Councillors, if they fail to perform their mandatory duty, will proceed at their own risk. The Cambridge Committee for Plan E, and the thousands of voters who want a chance to vote on Plan E government this fall, are in the fight to the finish and do not intend to be deprived of their constitutional rights by last minute obstructions on the part of any political group."

Some indication of the interest Plan E has stirred in Cambridge was given today when the Election Commission announced scores of new voters are registering. It was predicted final registration will be well over 50,000, a new high for Cambridge.

Cambridge Plan E supporters had been well warned of the possibility the Council would act as it did last night. Early in the week, Dean Landis made public a letter he had sent the Council calling on the body to bring the petitions, which were signed by some 11,000 Cantabrigians,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness early tonight; occasional light rain late tonight and early Thursday; cooler Thursday afternoon and night; moderate variable and southerly winds, shifting to northerly Thursday.

Maine: Cloudy with light rain in the southwest portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with light rain and slightly warmer in the south portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and probably Thursday morning, warmer in the northwest portion tonight, cooler Thursday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and probably Thursday morning, colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and possibly Thursday morning, warmer tonight, colder late Thursday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate north late tonight over north portion, moderate southwest winds shifting to moderate to fresh north on Thursday over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Thursday with occasional light rain over central and south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	46	Minneapolis	50	50
Bermuda	78	72	New Orleans	68	68
Chicago	62	62	New York	50	48
Denver	56	54	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	48	46	Philadelphia	52	48
Kansas City	74	72	St. Louis	70	70
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	88	86	Washington	46	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 5.
B—Minimum, Oct. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:19 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:46 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Hurley Appoints Dowd Suffolk County Sheriff

Boston News Today

Council Votes Speedy Approval

City Councillor John F. Dowd, of Boston, became Sheriff of Suffolk County today after Gov. Charles F. Hurley nominated him to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of John A. Keliher on Primary Election Day, Sept. 20.

The nomination was made effective immediately when the Executive Council confirmed it under suspension of the rule requiring one week's consideration of appointments.

Mr. Dowd is expected by political observers to be elected to a regular term as Sheriff at the General Election, Nov. 6, assuring his continuance in office. He is the Democratic nominee for Sheriff. Democratic candidates almost invariably win in Suffolk County.

The new Sheriff defeated Mr. Keliher in the Democratic primary. On the same date, the incumbent passed on. The post has been vacant until today.

Governor Hurley also submitted 15 other nominations to other posts at the Executive Council meeting. These were laid over for action next week, however, in accordance with the usual practice.

The Governor named Dr. Clifton H. Perkins, of Brookline, as State Commissioner of Mental Health, to succeed Dr. David L. Williams, who was removed by Mr. Hurley last May. Dr. Perkins has been Acting Commissioner since May 6. He has served in the Department since 1928.

John J. Foley, of Swampscott, was named a Special Justice of the Southern Essex County District Court by Mr. Hurley. James H. Flanagan, of Boston, was reappointed to the Boston Finance Commission.

Publisher Denies Link to Ovra

Prompt denial of any official connection with Italian propaganda agencies was issued in Boston today by Ubaldo Guidi of Winthrop, publisher of a local Italian-language newspaper and well known as an Italian radio commentator.

The denial followed charges by Girolamo Valenti, Chairman of the Italian Anti-Fascist Committee before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington that Mr. Guidi was an agent of Ovra, Italian secret police. Mr. Valenti described an alleged network of Fascisti agents and propagandizers working in the United States under the Italian Ambassador in Washington. He mentioned in this connection, Dr. Guido Segre, former Italian Consul General in Boston.

Mr. Guidi stated he had resided in Winthrop for 23 years and as in sympathy with American principles although not a citizen.

Bay State Counts Food Fish Supply

The first meeting of the Fishery Advisory Committee of the United States Department of Commerce ever to be held outside of Washington began in the Hotel Statler, today. The meeting here marks the beginning of an experiment intended to develop wider interest in the fishing industry as a whole in different sections of the country.

Members of the committee attended a session of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, composed of representatives of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and France.

Research work already carried on was discussed in detail at the meeting. Latest statistical methods of counting fish in the sea were explained. A survey of the quantity of nearly a dozen species of fish in New England waters already has been launched, it was reported. Elaborate analyses of catches made by individual fishing vessels on off shore banks are expected to disclose potential supplies of each important food fish studied.

In 1829, it was stated, haddock made up two thirds of the catch of trawling vessels. Last year this fish made up only one third of the groundfish catch. This lower figure was said to be due chiefly to the recent phenomenal increase in the use of rosefish and whiting.

By modern processing methods, the Committee learned, six or eight species, in addition to haddock and cod, are prepared for market as boneless fillets. Because of this there are large catches of species formerly neglected.

Tobin Approves Dime Farmer Tax

Backing up his Superintendent of Markets, who decreed that farmers must pay 10 cents a day to clear up litter they leave after morning visits, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin placed his stamp of approval on this levy last night. His only change was to recommend the use of tickets "to eliminate any possibility of loose handling of the money."

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty stepped into the investigation and forbade any patrolmen to collect dimes from farmers. He said that under police regulations, members of the department are not allowed to collect money except for the sale of tickets to the annual police ball.

Samuel R. Goodwin, Superintendent of Markets, said a civilian employee would perform this service.

In approving the charge, Mayor Tobin pointed out that the $1 a year which 350 farmers pay for permission to park in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall falls short of reimbursing the City for cleaning streets.

Building Leads N. H. Upturn; Storm Repairs Provide Work

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5—Building appears to be taking the lead in business improvement in New Hampshire. Motivated by the new Public Works Administration program, improvements to, and construction of, new private properties, and replacement of flood and wind storm damage, hundreds of men are being reemployed directly and indirectly in the building business. The largest of the projects being carried out through the Public Works Administration are the new State Armory at Manchester, and the State House Annex at Concord. Both will give employment to several hundred men for some time. The Swenson Granite Company at Concord will increase its force to handle the cutting of face granite for the State House Annex. Carpenters, roofers, and other such tradesmen are being rushed to repair flood and wind storm damaged properties.

It is expected that this work will not be completed for several months. The sudden upturn in the building business has caused supply organizations to expand their forces to care for demands. Building permits, including those for repairs, issued in Manchester last week broke all records. The greater part of the permits were for repair of storm damage.

By the time the storm damage is cleaned up, the new building activities under the Public Works Administration are expected to be going at still greater speed than at present so that increased activity in this field will continue at least through the winter.

Apprentice System

Through an apprenticeship system established between the various State Departments and the University of New Hampshire, a plan has been worked out whereby high ranking graduates may work in various State departments, return to the University for further study, obtain degrees for the combination undertaking, and at the same time provide the various State departments with experienced workers on whom they may call for future openings.

Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, believes that for a State University to properly serve its purpose it must train the young people of the State to carry on activities already launched. He believes that this is also true of training men and women to carry on the functions of the State Government.

State departments have been faced, in most instances, with the problem of taking on "green" employees to fill vacancies. It has been necessary to train them then for their particular work.

Last spring the State Planning and Development Commission found this problem in its own department where the turnover of help has been high. As a result several apprentices were taken for the summer by the Planning and Development Commission with the hope that they might provide possible future workers for the Commission. Now the University has joined with the State in promoting such a program.

The University this autumn is inaugurating a new course on hotel management to train graduates suitable for employment and possible management of the fast growing New Hampshire hotel business. It has been pointed out that hotel management has become an increasingly important factor in New Hampshire and that training in this field will prove beneficial to all concerned.

GOP Promises Strong Backing For Labor Bills

Bay State Party reverses traditional stand in hope of luring union support from Curley.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Completely overshadowed by the spectacular Republican coup whereby William H. McMasters, Townsend Plan gubernatorial candidate, was won over to the support of Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee, is the revolution in the official Republican position regarding labor.

For years organized labor has considered the Republican Party generally hostile to its aims, with at least some justification, inasmuch as progressive labor legislation generally has been sponsored by Democrats in Massachusetts. Passage of these laws ordinarily has been effected through a coalition of Democrats and a small minority of Republican legislators.

Surprise Maneuver

Yet the Republican State Convention yesterday, having scored its Townsend Plan coup, went on to outpromise the Democrats regarding future labor legislation, one of the most astounding GOP maneuvers in recent Massachusetts political history.

The extent of the promises amazed political observers who found it hard to believe the GOP was promising to support a State fund for workmen's compensation, an issue for which the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has fought futilely for years in the Legislature.

This step is definitely radical and, if successful, would strike at the more than 60 private insurance companies that now handle workmen's compensation under which workmen injured on the job receive cash benefits. These companies, rightly or wrongly, long have been considered associated with the GOP.

Not even the Democrats promised labor to back this proposal.

Promises Matched

Republicans matched Democrats in favoring State regulation of private employment agencies, another perennial labor-sponsored proposal. Both parties promised improvement in the unemployment compensation system, but many voters remember the delays in payments during the last year with the Unemployment Compensation Commission office being administered by appointees of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

What the GOP platform didn't promise, Mr. Saltonstall did. He held out the promise of a State wages and hours law to supplant the Federal Wages and Hours Act. He pledged rigid enforcement of the State Anti-Injunction Act placed on the statute books through labor's efforts.

Of course the reason for the Republican "about-face" regarding la-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

When Wind Hits 75 It's a Hurricane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amherst, Mass., Oct. 5

Just how fast does wind travel before it reaches the velocity of a hurricane?

The weather station here at Massachusetts State College realizing that the recent hurricane in New England has made the public weather-conscious, gives a set of definitions covering all kinds of wind conditions.

When the wind blows more than 75 miles an hour it represents a genuine hurricane. Anything less is either a breeze, gale, or storm.

Wind conditions with their respective velocities follow:

	Miles an Hour
Light breeze	1 to 3
Gentle breeze	4 to 12
Moderate breeze	13 to 18
Strong breeze	19 to 31
High wind (gale)	32 to 38
Fresh gale	39 to 46
Strong gale	47 to 54
Whole gale	55 to 63
Storm	64 to 74
Hurricane	75 and up

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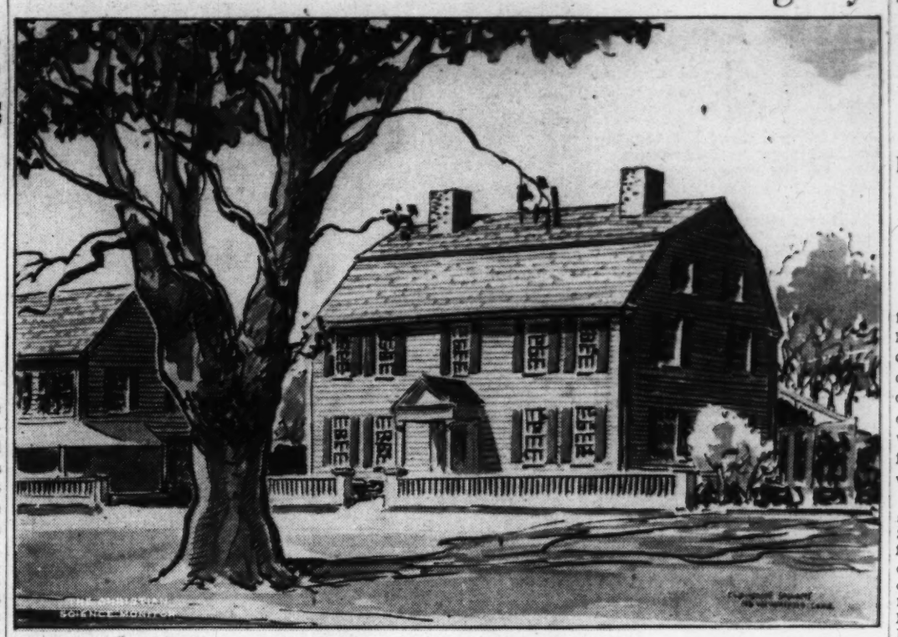


Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Joseph Webb House, 1752, Old Wethersfield, Conn.

Where Washington Is Believed to Have Planned the Campaign Which Resulted in the Victory at Yorktown

Beauty of Early Architecture Clings to Old Wethersfield

Although within sight of the modern skyscrapers of Hartford and within sound of the industrial hum of the Connecticut Valley, Old Wethersfield has remained a monument to a remote but important past. There are hundreds of early houses in New England but there are few settlements equal to Old Wethersfield in architectural display or few that have changed so little since the first settlers moved from Massachusetts to the lush bottom lands of Connecticut.

If you leave the main highway from Hartford to New Haven and follow the road by the river you will find Old Wethersfield much as it was when that enterprising Yankee merchant and West India trader, Joseph Webb, built the mansion that still bears his name. True the barges that go by the town on the way to the coast are not the majestic sailing ships of earlier days. Of the six warehouses that could scarcely hold the freight of that era but one remains, and that is empty and abandoned. The ferry with its noisy arrivals and reparatures has not run for 140 years and more. But the old houses are there; the Connecticut River still mirrors their reflections in its placid surface; and the Wethersfield Elm, points majestically to the past.

Old Wethersfield is one of the original settlements in Connecticut. In 1633 John Oldham found the lands of the lower Connecticut Valley more to his liking than the pastures of Massachusetts. Dissatisfied also with the none-too-tolerant clergy of the Bay Colony, he took a company of adventurers in the following year from Watertown, Mass., to the site of Wethersfield. The first circle of log huts was named Watertown, but two years later the name was changed to Wethersfield after the English town in the County of Essex.

Peace After 1637

The first years were anxious ones. Indians troubled the valley, but peace came to stay after the Pequot War of 1637. For a time Wethersfield was a very important town. The Boston-New York Post Road, the first of its kind in America, crossed the Connecticut there from the spot still known as Ferry Lane. Much of the produce of this part of the valley left from wharves in the Cove, and returning ships brought back rich cargos from the West Indies. Later its ships ventured even—to far-off China.

It was in this period that the Webb House was built. Joseph Webb, then perhaps the wealthiest merchant in town, had constructed for himself a dwelling in keeping with his purse and dignity. So lavishly did he entertain transient ship captains that the house acquired the name of Hospitality Hall.

Although the Revolution was fought far from its doors, the Webb House and the Silas Deane House next door sheltered individuals whose subsequent actions were instrumental in bringing that struggle to a successful conclusion. For five days Washington and the French General, Rochambeau, occupied the Webb House and planned the campaign which was to end the war at Yorktown. The details of the conference room, the wallpaper and the furniture, remain unchanged to this day.

Deane Aided Cause

Silas Deane, who later married Webb's widow, although a far less conspicuous figure than the American Commander-in-Chief and the French General, played a role second only to Benjamin Franklin in bringing all important French aid to the American cause. The impressionable Lafayette became interested in the struggling Colonies through him, and on a secret mission to France in 1776 and 1777 he helped to bring that country into the war with men, ships, and supplies. For a time misunderstandings caused Deane to be called a traitor and forced him to go into exile, but later his name was cleared and his works vindicated.

In 1877 the last of the sailing ships departed under the command of Capt. Oliver Deeming. The warehouses were closed. And industry had turned to the near-by rapidly expanding Hartford whose first settlers had followed the founders of Old Wethersfield. Today the skyscrapers overreach by far the highest twig on the great elm, but the roots of the old tree are linked with the foundations of the State.

Service Restored By New Haven

Direct rail service between Boston and New York by the New Haven's Shore Line was completely restored today, after two weeks in which parts of the roadbed and several bridges were completely rebuilt, it was announced by railroad officials. The gap between New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., hardest hit by the hurricane, was restored last night.

The five-trains-a-day emergency service will be continued though bus connections have now been eliminated and parlor-car service reinstated. Night trains have been restored and the inauguration of a complete daytime service on the Shore Line is expected in a few days.

Bluenose Skipper Bars Race Around 'Merry-Go-Round'

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 5 (AP)—Protesting against what he described as a "merry-go-round" course, Capt. Angus Walters, skipper of the Canadian defender, Bluenose, today threatened to withdraw from the international fisherman's race with Gertrude L. Thebaud, American challenger, if the course was not changed.

Captain Walters asserted the triangular 18-miles, twice-around course was not "in keeping with rules and regulations" fixed for international trophy competition.

He prepared to carry his protest to the race committee at a meeting in Boston tonight.

"I won't race over such a merry-go-round course," he declared. "This is an international race to decide the better sailing craft and can best be decided on a triangular course with legs long enough to make up 35 or 40 miles, the specified distance in the deed of gift (rules and regulations) for the international trophy.

"There is no question as to how I feel on this point. I will not race twice around any course, and that's all there is to it."

Captain Walters also insisted that two Canadians be appointed to the race committee. He suggested the names of Capt. Adam Knickle of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, and Wallace MacGaskill of Halifax.

Races are scheduled to begin Sunday, off Boston, best three out of five.

2,000 in Rhode Island Seek Hurricane Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Approximately 2,000 persons had made applications by Oct. 4 at the office of the Disaster Loan Corporation for financial aid to help them recover from the effects of the hurricane.

The announcement by B. C. Stafford revealed that more than a fourth of the applications had been forwarded to Washington for approval. Loans varied from $50 to $100,000.

Sudeten Assails Munich Pact As Aggravating Reich's Needs

A prediction that acquisition of the prosperous industrial Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia will aggravate rather than alleviate Germany's need for further expansion into agricultural areas was voiced last night by Karl Deutch, Professor at the University of Prague and a Sudeten German himself, who bitterly attacked the Munich pact between Germany, England, France, and Italy for tearing apart areas whose people have lived together over a thousand years.

Speaking before an audience of 200 at a forum sponsored by the Student Union at Harvard University, Professor Deutch declared that the motto of the new era of the four-power pact seems to be "the brutal shall inherit the earth." Due to the terms of annexation of Sudetenland, the Czechs have lost important industries, natural resources, and will be subjected to terrific German economic pressure, while the Sudetens have lost their chief markets, are cut off from raw materials, and will suffer increased unemployment, Professor Deutch said.

The Sudeten Mountains have been the traditional Austro-German frontier, the anti-Nazi professor continued. Successive attempts at domination of Central Europe in the past have never stamped out the small nationalities, and the Versailles Treaty merely recognized Czechoslovakia as the economic unit it always had been, he said.

Of the international situation focused by the recent crisis and of the Munich pact, Professor Deutch claimed that "we are back in an era of secret treaties and diplomacy in which there is a new division of the world with no regard for small nations. We have been forced to retreat, but we have done it in good order." He further pointed out that there was never any real Sudeten grievance before the inundation of Nazi propaganda when unemployment in Sudetenland was much worse than in the rest of Czechoslovakia because of the particular nature of the district's industries.

Concluding on an optimistic note, Professor Deutch inferred that Czech unity and determination may yet maintain the nation's independence and regain its Versailles boundaries. Reichsführer Hitler's statement, "It is Beneš or I," symbolized the world struggle between democracy and dictatorship, he said. As to which side they are on, "the people of Czechoslovakia have made up their minds," he said.

Power Rights Amity Seen In Flood Control

Roosevelt's order to go ahead with dams expected to end long-drawn rift with states.

The two-year controversy over flood-control measures in New England, which resulted in not a single dam being constructed between the disastrous floods of 1936 and those of two weeks ago, apparently was ended by action of President Roosevelt yesterday in allocating funds for an actual start of construction work.

This was the view taken in State and Federal circles here as United Staes Army Engineers obeyed orders for "full speed ahead" in acquisition of sites and subsequent erection of dams and reservoirs along the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Interstate Compact

The controversy among the states was settled by an interstate compact adopted more than a year ago. The controversy between the states and Federal Government was settled, in part, by the Flood Control Act of 1938, adopted last summer by Congress, and was finally resolved in favor of the Federal Government by Mr. Roosevelt's action in allocating $11,000,000 for the work.

The interstate dispute over location of dams and allocation of funds which states were expected to contribute for the necessary land was brief and unspectacular, contrasted with the subsequent struggle between the solidly-united New England States and the Roosevelt Federal Administration over the "states' rights" issue.

Ownership Dispute

The states insisted on retaining ownership of the land and of the power rights. Mr. Roosevelt and Democratic Congressmen insisted power was a national problem and should be controlled by the Federal Government on a national basis.

After two Congresses had refused to ratify the New England interstate compact which provided for joint construction and state operation of the projects, Congress this year adopted a new flood-control measure providing that the Federal Government should buy the land as well as build the dams in any "federally-assisted flood or power projects; thus giving it full control of power rights.

Congress, however, appropriated no funds for a New England flood-control scheme and the impasse continued until yesterday when Mr. Roosevelt stirred to action by September's flood disaster, garnered odd millions from the WPA and PWA and from an Army Engineer appropriation and allocated it to the already-drafted New England project.

State Will Benefit

The announcement from the President's home at Hyde Park, N. Y., listed places where work is to begin, and added that an additional $17,630,000 would be provided by the United States Government by July 1, 1939. Thus, the Federal Government apparently is going ahead in a flood control plan in which the States affected will not participate, but will, of course, benefit.

Col. Albert K. B. Lyman, of the United States Army Engineer Office in Boston, said the Federal Government would take the necessary land under eminent domain and therefore have either title to it or a flowage easement over it. This means states will not have to contribute any funds, in the opinion of observers, although they stood ready to contribute several million dollars under the former plan by which they would have owned the land and held power rights.

Colonel Lyman added that no flood-control project planned so far contemplated any power facilities, but he assumed that if such combination dams were built later, power rights would belong to the Federal Government.

Governors Stand Firm

Three New England Governors—Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, and George D. Aiken of Vermont—have stood firmly but vainly for state control of power in the controversy. Only Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts changed his stand last spring and said he would have no further objection if the Federal Government took over the entire projects.

Today Mr. Hurley explained: "Under the McCormack bill, passed by the last Congress, power rights are reserved for the Federal Government. During the controversy, I, as Governor, agreed the power rights should go to the Federal Government, believing we should get flood control for Massachusetts as soon as possible."

Asked whether any further legislative action would now be necessary by the affected states, Mr. Hurley said he was not sure. Army Engineers indicated, however, they are going right ahead with important dam and reservoir projects.

Question of Legality

Army engineers said the law authorized them to take land and settle with owners without consulting the states, but some observers expressed the belief legislative permission by the states might be necessary for construction of dams. The possibility that some states might refuse permission for such construction, unless they were given power rights, came in for discussion.

Work is to be started within two weeks on the flood-control project at Franklin Falls, on the Pemigewasset River, N. H., just above the junction of the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee Rivers forming the Merrimack River, engineers announced. Plans for this project have been completed. Plans for other projects must be prepared, it was said.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 13

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giradoux. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.)

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band" with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3, 6, 8:55. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling." Also Charles Boyer in "Algiers."

Boston—
"My Bill," featuring Kay Francis. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Sky Giant," with Richard Dix. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55.

Brookline Village—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Racket Busters," with George Brent. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—

Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Katharine Hepburn in "Stage Door," 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Back in Circulation," with Joan Blondell and Pat O'Brien, 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Uptown—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:50, 5:03, 8:16. Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:17, 6:30, 9:47.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland in "Wise Girl." Also John Barrymore in "Bull Dog Drummond's Peril."

Scollay and Modern—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr. Scollay: 14:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. 11:16 a. m., 1:58, 4:40, 7:22, 10:04. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:24, 6:06, 8:48.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Rural Sweden," "Steel," "A Criminal Is Born," "Mildewed Melodrama," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 11:20 a. m., 2:20. Also Previews at 5:30, 7:05, 8:30, 10:05 of "Hold That Co-Ed," and "Breaking the Ice."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9. Also Hurricane Pictures: 2:30, 4:30, 6:45, 8:50.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Tremont—
"White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Also "Hawaii Calls," featuring Bobby Breen. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie in "Marco Polo." Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Capacity Crowd to View Series Opener at Wrigley Field—Big Games Due Saturday

Joe McCarthy After Third Straight Crown

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—The World Series which opens at Wrigley Field today, is the thirty-fourth since the organization of the American League, and the thirty-third in succession. After the Red Sox-Pittsburgh meeting in 1903 there was a one-year interruption. John McGraw, whose Giants won the National League flag, refused to meet the again-triumphant Bostonians.

The Giants, incidentally, still hold the record for having taken part in 12 classics. They have been in nine under McGraw and three under Bill Terry, the current manager.

Every Third Year

The Cubs, this year's representatives of the National League, have won nine pennants since the turn of the century, and have acquired an unusual habit. Since 1929, they have finished first every third season, winning in '32, '35 and again in '38.

World championships, however, have escaped Chicago National League clubs since 1908, when the Bruins closed a two-year reign. They won the flag in 1910, but were defeated by the Athletics in the October classic. They scored again in '18, only to fall before a hustling band of Red Sox.

Joe McCarthy brought another pennant to Wrigley Field in 1929, but felt the sting of Philadelphia bats in October. In '32 the Chi boys bowed to the Yankees, and in '35 to the Detroit Tigers.

McCarthy Wants No. 3

Joe McCarthy can add history-making glory to his already respectable record by winning this World Series from the Cubs. The Yankee skipper was at the helm in 1936 and '37, and now faces the great opportunity of winning three world crowns in succession, a trick that has never before been accomplished.

McGraw had the chance back in 1923. The two previous years he had won the National League pennant and taken the Yankees in the series. But '23 saw the rapidly-developing Yanks rise up and sweep the classic in six games.

McCarthy should have little difficulty upsetting tradition. He has a club that Connie Mack and other critics call the greatest ever assembled. Even Joe himself thinks so. And, although many are opposed to this prediction, the rotund skipper certainly has a classy outfit. Scribes throughout the Nation are calling a Yankee victory in five games—six games at the most.

Won in Both Leagues

McCarthy, also, is the only manager to win pennants in both leagues. He has won four for Jake Ruppert, as well as the 1929 flag at Chicago.

Gabby Hartnett matched Charley Grimm's feat of winning the pennant in his initial season at the helm. Gabby, you probably remember, succeeded Charley.

The Yankee skipper must get a personal "kick" out of facing Hartnett in this series. Gabby was Joe's catcher for several years at Wrigley Field, and the two always worked well together. In the classic, however, it will be every man for himself.

A check of the records shows 21 series triumphs for the American League, as compared to only 13 for the National. The Red Sox have come out of five ribbon events without defeat. The Yankees have won six out of nine, and the Athletics five out of eight. Cleveland is also unbeaten in series history, but has participated only once. Following are the results of past series:

Year	Winner	Loser	Games
1903	Boston (A.)	Pittsburgh	5—3
1904	No series.		
1905	New York (N.)	Chicago	4—1
1906	Chicago (A.)	Detroit	4—0
*1907	Chicago (N.)	Detroit	4—1
1908	Chicago (N.)	Detroit	4—1
1909	Pittsburgh (N.)	Chicago	4—1
1910	Philadelphia (A.)	New York	4—2
1911	Philadelphia (A.)	New York	4—2
*1912	Boston (A.)	New York	4—1
1913	Philadelphia (A.)	Philadelphia	4—0
1914	Boston (N.)	Philadelphia	4—1
1915	Boston (A.)	Brooklyn	4—1
1916	Boston (A.)	New York	4—2
1917	Chicago (A.)	Chicago	4—2
1918	Boston (A.)	Chicago	5—3
1919	Cincinnati (N.)	Brooklyn	5—2
1920	Cleveland (A.)	New York	5—3
1921	New York (N.)	New York	4—3
*1922	New York (N.)	New York	4—2
1923	New York (A.)	New York	4—3
1924	Washington (A.)	Washington	4—3
1925	Pittsburgh (N.)	New York	4—3
1926	St. Louis (N.)	Pittsburgh	4—3
1927	New York (A.)	St. Louis	4—0
1928	New York (A.)	Chicago	4—0
1929	Philadelphia (A.)	St. Louis	4—1
1930	Philadelphia (A.)	Philadelphia	4—2
1931	St. Louis (N.)	Chicago	4—3
1932	New York (A.)	Washington	4—0
1933	New York (N.)	Detroit	4—1
1934	St. Louis (N.)	Chicago	4—3
1935	Detroit (A.)	New York	4—2
1936	New York (A.)	New York	4—2
1937	New York (A.)	New York	4—1

*One tie game.

Chicago Cubs Are Not Only Series Sellouts

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Chicago Cubs officials weren't the only ones reporting a "sellout" for the World Series.

Mrs. Rosa Rupp, who lives across the street from Wrigley Field, said seats and standing room in her attic and third-floor windows were sold to the last inch. She has room for 70.

Mrs. Rupp remodeled the attic so the side facing the World Series scene has one big window. She said she received $5 for seats and $2.20 for standing room.

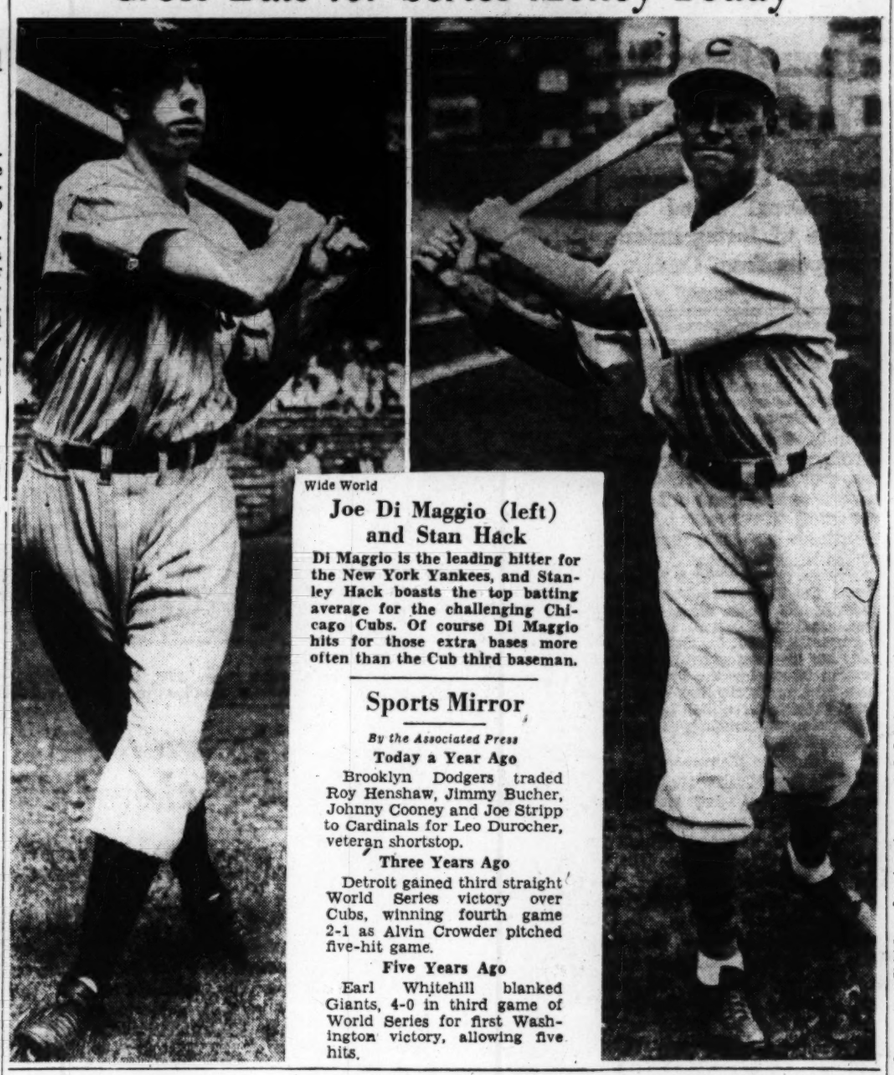
Seats on the third floor also sold for $5—they're all reserved—and standing room cost $1 and up.

Mrs. Rupp also is her own concessionaire. She'll sell sandwiches and soft drinks.

Golf Teams Tie

YARRA YARRA, Australia (AP)—Competing golf teams of 30 players apiece tied at 1,019 points each at the end of play here.

Cross Bats for Series Money Today



Wide World

Joe Di Maggio (left) and Stan Hack

Di Maggio is the leading hitter for the New York Yankees, and Stanley Hack boasts the top batting average for the challenging Chicago Cubs. Of course Di Maggio hits for those extra bases more often than the Cub third baseman.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers traded Roy Henshaw, Jimmy Bucher, Johnny Cooney and Joe Stripp to Cardinals for Leo Durocher, veteran shortstop.

Three Years Ago

Detroit gained third straight World Series victory over Cubs, winning fourth game 2-1 as Alvin Crowder pitched five-hit game.

Five Years Ago

Earl Whitehill blanked Giants, 4-0 in third game of World Series for first Washington victory, allowing five hits.

Cornell Scouts Report Strength On Harvard Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 5—The big red team of Cornell came through its opener on Saturday with a 15 to 6 victory over a rebuilt Colgate team, and trainer Frank Kavanaugh reported all players unscathed. At the lecture session on Sunday the Cornell scouts who saw the Harvard-Brown entanglement brought disquieting news of the potential strength of the Crimson, despite its defeat.

Coach Snavely expressed general pleasure at the showing of his boys. "The opposition was tough, just as I predicted," he told the 40 men who had assembled for the review session. "The public has ridiculously over-rated our team. Our line is alluded to as a 'beef trust' and yet in our first encounter we met a team with a forward wall, if anything, heavier than ours."

Hal McCullough, sophomore, who played 59 minutes of the game, proved the answer to Cornell's kicking problem, although he does not yet measure up to last season's Eli Hooper, the guard who did all of Cornell's kicking last year. The finding of a kicker was one of Coach Snavely's most acute problems.

The veteran combination of Peck-Baker-Eichler-Rose has no one who can boot the ball and Snavely has had to break up this combination in the interest of finding someone who could handle the punting assignment.

Captain Van Ranst emerged as a great leader and a tower of strength in the backer-up position. Holland turned in a brilliant game, while Spang distinguished himself on the other flank. Ken Brown, second-string midget fullback gave one of the finest examples of bucking and running seen on Schoellkopf in many years.

The Cornell team will leave Ithaca at 5:30 tomorrow night, arriving at the Belmont Country Club on Friday morning. The return trip is scheduled for Saturday night at eight o'clock. The 100 piece "Ten-square" Cornell R. O. T. C. band will arrive in Boston on Friday and will play at the Parker House that night.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Attention, St. Louis Browns: Hundreds of fans in Southern Illinois are signing petitions asking that you give Babe Ruth a whirl at managing the team next season . . . Add all-America timber: Sid Luckman, Columbia, and Capt. Pete Powell, Navy end . . . The latter can't seem to miss a pass and he's tough on the defense, too . . . Helen Jacobs, the tennis star, is house hunting in historic Virginia, but hasn't been able to find just what she wants yet . . . Tony Lazzeri, who knows every Yankee like a book, won't do the Cubs any harm on that bench today, believe you us.

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This is going away week for the Southwest Conference . . . Mileage of its six football teams will total around 6,000 miles . . . Only one Conference club will play in Texas and it will do its stuff away from home . . . Join a Southwest Conference team and see the country.

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It's really an Oregon team at the U. of Oregon this year . . . Nine of the 11 starters are natives . . . Well, you can say for us that Mr. Whizzer White was all they said he was.

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Here's one for yours or anybody else's book: Youngest manager in the National semi-pro tournament at Wichita this year was Bill Hayes, 20, who piloted the Barrington (N. H.) Orioles. . . . Bill brought his team to the tournament wearing Black Uniforms, but that's not the yarn. . . . Bill is the scion of a wealthy New England family and one of these days will be a millionaire in his own right. . . . Guess what his ambition is—club owner? . . . No, a major league umpire. . . . And here's hoping you make the grade, Billiam. . . . Wham! Bang! That Minnesota backfield averages better than 190 pounds.

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News: John Wickham finally has reported for practice at the University of Tulsa. . . . John is a husky 230-pounder from Findlay, Ohio, who stands six feet, four in his sox. . . . And believe us, he has been standing in 'em. . . . He showed up on time, all right, but couldn't get into action until they made special shoes for him—size 14½. . . . Tarzan Taylor, line coach at Marquette, drove 240 miles to scout a team. . . . But the rain was so bad when he got there he had to stay in his car and listen to proceedings via radio. . . . And he was just outside the stadium, at that.

Comeback Teams Feature Season To Date on Grid

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—They come back quicker in football; a halfback declared eligible, a key lineman from last fall's frosh, the sudden maturity of a handful of players: any of these can turn a mediocre team into a good one in a year's time.

Currently Columbia, Michigan, Kentucky, Mississippi, Princeton, Brown, and Southern California are hitting the comeback trail after sorry seasons in 1937.

Columbia, licked five times last year, is a Grade A exhibit. The attack has added force and balance, mostly because Art Radvilas, an end last year, has been shifted to the wing-back position.

Radvilas Helps

He is no Grange but he gives the Lions balance. Running on reverses to the short side, he balances Sid Luckman's strong side charges. To Luckman's deceptive ball handling the Light Blue thus has added ability to conceal the point of attack. Columbia should field one of the East's best offenses against Army Saturday.

Although Purdue and Wisconsin are bidding for glory in the Big Ten, Michigan is the outstanding comebacker in that rugged sector. The boys won four and lost four last year, fired Harry Kipke and hired Fritz Crisler, who had doctored Princeton's lagging fortunes.

Apparently he also has the answer for Michigan. The Wolverines knocked over Michigan State, a tough customer in any league, and they should make it two-straight against Chicago, Saturday.

Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri are other definite comeback threats in the West with the Badgers granted the best chance of regaining the heights. Kentucky, considerably pushed about last season, meets Vanderbilt Saturday in a Southeastern Conference game that offers the chance the Wildcats have been waiting. A win over the Commodores would do much to revive their waning football prestige and make up for a dismal 1937 season, when they lost six.

Brown Came Back

Mississippi, knocked down by six rivals has done considerable comebacking so far trampling L. S. U. and Louisiana Tech. A soft one Saturday tunes up the eleven for a schedule in which they can give every opponent a rub.

Brown came back as far as any last Saturday. The Bears knocked over Harvard, fresh from its best season in years. How far Tuss McLaughry's boys can go depends on the quantity and quality of his reserves.

Princeton will get a severe test Saturday. The Tigers, deep in one of those slumps that occur at even the oldest powers, have met only Williams. Now they encounter Dartmouth, touted as the class of the "Ivy League."

The coast's most perennial comebacker, Southern California, meets Ohio State in one of the day's major intersectional battles. Already beaten by Alabama, the Trojans have this chance to save national prestige and Howard Jones' coaching job.

Phillies Secure 'Prize' Player In Big-League Draft

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—The "New Deal" that Philadelphia's Futile Phillies hope to swing under their new manager, Dr. James T. (Doc) Prothro, was off to a fine start today with the acquisition of Merrill May, Newark third baseman and generally regarded as the "prize" of the big league draft meeting.

By Phillies—Legrant Scott, Indianapolis outfielder.
By Brooklyn—Hugh Casey, Memphis pitcher, and Russ Evans, Jersey City hurler.
By St. Louis Cardinals—Jimmy Outlaw, Syracuse third baseman.
By Pittsburgh—Fern Bell, Louisville outfielder, and Jack Jeulich, Rochester third-baseman.
By St. Louis Browns—Hal Spindell, Seattle catcher.
By Chicago White Sox—Art Herring, St. Paul pitcher.
By Detroit Tigers—James Lynn, Columbus pitcher.
By Boston Red Sox—Wayman Kerksieck, Little Rock pitcher.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Big Bill Platt, Yale football captain who played center against Columbia last week, moved back to his favorite tackle post for an hour-long scrimmage yesterday and, teaming with Arch Hoxton, the end, spilled virtually every play the second team ran his way. A live tackling session for the backs and strenuous blocking practice for the linemen preceded the scrimmage as the Eli coaches bore down hard on their charges in preparation for Saturday's game with Pennsylvania.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown's big varsity football team, which vanquished Harvard Saturday, returned to hard work yesterday when it went on defense against the "Lafayette" team. Capt. Larry Atwell was not in uniform and will be out of the Lafayette game Saturday. His place will be filled by Bronislaw Stepczyk, Chicopee, Mass., sophomore who captained last year's freshman team.

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HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—A long session against Princeton plays, yesterday, showed Dartmouth's varsity in the best mid-week form this fall and brought from Coach Earl Blaik the praise that it had been a "good workout." The Indians clicked off a varied offense that took Rowe, MacLeod, Hutchinson, Courter, and ends Miller and Wakelin through, around and above the Red line for open field running. Blocking and tackling by Feeley, Dilkes, and Young showed improvement, along with MacLeod's passing and Hutchinson's kicking.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard underwent a long, hard practice yesterday in preparation for the Cornell game Saturday, and several new faces appeared in the varsity line-up. Three were promoted to the varsity squad from the third team, making the first team total 30. They were Joe Gardella, sophomore bucking back; Al Maguire, right end, and Frazier Curtis, blocking back, both juniors.

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WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Army Football squad settled down for serious work for Saturday's Columbia game yesterday with its first two teams intact except for John Schrider, second-string tail-back, who has an injured ankle. The two-hour workout opened with a defensive drill in which the lines and backfields were worked separately. They then finished with a long scrimmage on both offense and defense.

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NEW YORK — Columbia's two outstanding players, Quarterback Robert Taylor and Bernard Sweeney guard, returned to take part in a three-hour practice session which included a signal drill and a brief scrimmage. Taylor wrenched his leg in the Yale game, while Sweeney has been suffering from a charley horse.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Jimmy Crowley stepped up Fordham's race in preparing for Waynesburg, sending the Rams through individual blocking drills and an offensive session with the first team running ground plays and the second trying passes against scrub and freshman lines. Martin Petroskas, guard, and Ralph Friedgen, fullback, again showed up well and apparently have clinched second-string positions.

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ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's ends averaged a seven-pound weight loss after a long passing workout in which they shagged aerials thrown by halfbacks Bill Murphy, Walt Scholl, Whit Baker, and Hal McCullough, Jack Hemingway was at running guard on the varsity and Kirk Hershey also played the position in a goal-line scuffle near the end.

♪ ♪ ♪

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Cliff Wilson, Syracuse sophomore halfback who has been handicapped by a leg injury, joined in yesterday's preparations for the Maryland game. He took part in a scrimmage against the freshmen, from which most of the regulars were barred. Coach Ossie Solem concentrated on offense.

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HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate's Red Raiders had one of their longest drills, first working on defense against a "Duke" team which had backfield coach Les Hart pitching passes, then trying their offense in scrimmage against the freshmen.

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PHILADELPHIA—George Munger, Penn coach, said Rix Yard, sophomore tackle, will start against Yale Saturday. The Quakers went through a long drill of forward passing, signal practice, punting, and blocking.

Sport Shavings

Wouldn't it be something if the National League champions, all out of breath from the race to the title, beat the Yankees in the World Series? . . . Hank Greenberg made a noble effort to break Ruth's home run record, but most fans are pleased that the Babe's mark still stands.

Fortunately for most of us our positions are not judged so severely as those of baseball managers and football coaches . . . When you can't buy a ball player or hire a football prospect, fire the manager or coach . . . Now in hockey, only the Philadelphia teams would be eliminated in the baseball leagues and the others could start all over again.

Wes Fesler, former Ohio State all-round athlete and all-America footballer a few years back, still boots the pigskin with the best of 'em . . . How come he let his cousin Richard Fisher enroll as a freshman at Ohio State this fall? . . . About the best way to scout the Yankees is to discard all info and figure them to hit anything at anytime. W. M.

Giants Sign Karcis

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The New York Giants of the National Professional Football League today signed Fullback John Karcis, former Carnegie Tech star, who was with the Pittsburgh Pirates last year. The Giants play in Washington Sunday.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Ford Frick Expresses Confidence

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—As the Yankees and Cubs locked bats in the opening game of the 1938 World Series at Wrigley Field today, President Ford Frick of the National League expressed confidence that Gabby Hartnett's Bruins would uphold the prestige of the old circuit. The young prexy was of the opinion that the momentum of the late season drive which carried them to their first flag since 1935, would carry the confident Cubs to victory over the favored American Leaguers.

Likes Chicago Crowd

"The pennant race could not have worked out better for our league," said the smiling Frick. "I like the fire and fight shown by this Chicago crowd. It brings back memories of the old Cardinal "Gashouse" Gang. It has the same hustle and determination to win.

"I realize that the Yankees are favored by a majority," the Prexy continued. "But the majority did not follow the Cubs through their great series with Pittsburgh. In those three games, the Hartnetts played the brand of ball that beats any club. They would not be denied. Remember, they closed out the regular season by winning 21 out of 25, while the Yankees were breaking even in 26 games.

"In winning his other world championships, Joe McCarthy didn't face a club that would fight back. These Cubs will. As you newspapermen like to say, they're really hot. And I don't think they will cool off."

Cubs' Chances

Despite the tremendous advantage conceded the Yankees in batting, the feeling was current here today that Chicago's chances depended entirely on Manager Gabby Hartnett's ability to stay behind the bat. With the big skipper in there, nursing along Bill Lee, Clay Bryant, Dizzy Dean and possibly Charley Root, much of the cockiness may be removed from the present world champions.

Bob Quinn, president and general manager of Boston's Bees, and one of baseball's smartest heads, upheld the confidence of Ford Frick.

"I can't forget the World Series of 1906," says Quinn. "The Cubs won the National League pennant and were overwhelming favorites in October. Everyone said the White Sox didn't have a chance. The hitless wonders, they called them.

"Best Series in Years"

"But those so-called hitless wonders had great pitching, and a fine team spirit, and took the over-confident Cubs in six games. I remember, also, what the Braves did to the Athletics in 1914. George Stallings had his club right on edge going into that series, as Hartnett has the Cubs now. I think this series will be one of the best in years, with Chicago on top."

American Leaguers, however, can point only to the remarkable batting and extra-base records of the Yankees. On cold mathematics, there is no comparison between the two outfits now competing in the classic.

For instance, Joe Di Maggio alone has driven in more than twice as many runs as any Cub, 139. Di Magg, Bill Dickey and Lou Gehrig each has driven in more than 110 runs. Stanley Hack's 67 is the Cub high. Tommy Henrich, Joe Gordon and Red Rolfe also have belted home more team mates than Hack. Rip Collins set the Chicago home-run leadership at 13. Di Maggio has 32, Gehrig, 29, Dickey 27, Gordon 25, and Henrich 22.

♪ ♪ ♪

The second game of the classic here tomorrow will probably bring together Lefty Gomez, the Yankee, and Clay Bryant, the young Cub. Gomez has yet to lose a World Series game on the mound.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wrigley Field is the perfect major league park. Steel double-deck grandstand from foul line to foul line. New cement bleachers around the outfield, with green vines clinging to the bleacher front wall, looks more like a flower garden than a ball park.

♪ ♪ ♪

Distance from home plate to the left field foul line is 355 feet; to right, 353 feet . . . The mark in deep center reads 400 . . . The score board here stands high above the center-field seats.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pat Page, the old Indiana football and baseball coach, pitches batting practice for the Cubs. He is a left-hander. Pat brought an Indiana football team to Boston in 1927 for a game with Harvard.

Tennis Interest Shifts From L. A. To Berkeley T. C.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP)—Tennis interest shifted to Berkeley today following the close of the Pacific Southwest tournament here.

In yesterday's final matches, Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica annexed the women's singles championship by defeating Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Harry Hopman and Leonard Schwartz defeated their Australian teammates, John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, for the men's doubles title, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Don Budge, bumped out of his singles title and, with Gene Mako, out of the men's doubles, teamed with Mrs. Fabyan to win the mixed doubles from Mr. and Mrs. Hopman 3—6, 6—3, 10—8.

The Pacific Coast championships at Berkeley took on an international aspect as stars from England, Australia, Ronald Shays and Eric Filby, England; Nancye Wynne, Australia; Franjo Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia; Margot Lumb, England, and Charles Hare, England.

Men's doubles, mixed doubles and women's singles occupy the attention of the foreign stars today.

Series Notes

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Charlie Grimm, displaced as Chicago Cub manager and then cut out of a share of the players' World Series pool, also is out so far as broadcasting the series which opens today between the Cubs and New York Yankees.

His studio revealed that because of his recent connection with the National League, Commissioner K. M. Landis ruled Grimm could not broadcast the games. Both President Ford Frick of the National League and President Will Harridge of the American League asked the Commissioner to rescind his ruling, but the Commissioner stood pat.

♪ ♪ ♪

This should be one of the biggest money series in the game's history. A fortune of $659,000 already is in the Cub strongbox. Of this sum, $219,667 will be rebated if the series is decided in four or five games. Whether the total receipts for the entire series will exceed that of the Cub-Tiger six-game series in 1935, $1,073,794, is problematical. But with Yankee Stadium's 70,029 and the Cub capacity of 44,466, the individual player's share may go to $7,000 each for the winners and $4,500 for the losers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stock market note: The 10,000 shares of Cub stock increased $300,000 in market value in the wake of the team's pennant surge. Quoted at 148 bid and 152 asked a week ago, the stock soared to 165 bid and 175 asked, then jumped again with one sale at 180.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Yankees came to town, Manager Joe McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy posed amiably for photographers until someone asked him for a series prediction, to which he yelled, "No! No!" and bolted away. Later, Joe confided he was sorry for his old pal, Hartnett.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Ruffing, today's Yankee pitching choice and winner of 21 games this season for the Yanks, became mixed up in the milling at the station and was separated from the main Yank hotel-bound party. Grabbing the arm of a policeman, he inquired the shortest way to reach the Yank hostelry on the north side and received prompt directions. A minute later someone told the bluecoat he had been talking to Ruffing, powerful Yank pitcher.

"Huh!" grunted the officer, "maybe I should have started him for Kokomo, Ind."

Philadelphia Signs Prothro as Manager

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Gerald Nugent, President of the Philadelphia Phillies, signed Dr. James Thompson (Doc) Prothro of Memphis, last night, to a three-year contract as manager of the club. Prothro succeeds Jimmy Wilson who resigned Saturday.

Prothro, who has held a managers job in the Southern Association for nine years and resigned recently as the Little Rock pilot, said he would return to Philadelphia with Nugent after the World Series to confer on the club's 1939 prospects.

"The Phillies have some good pitchers," Prothro said, "but I want more power and want to add speed to the club."

The new Philly pilot managed Memphis in the Southern Association for five years, winning one pennant, then resigned four years ago to go to Little Rock where he won another flag.

Detroit Tigers Vote Cochrane Full Share

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Detriot Tigers voted a full share of the club's dividends from the World Series to Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, who was deposed as their manager on Aug. 6, it became known yesterday.

Detroit finished fourth in the American League race to qualify for a minor cut of series receipts.

Also voted full shares were Ray Hayworth and Don Ross, who were sold to Brooklyn in September; Alton Benton, who was recalled from Toledo in July; Arthur Sheahan, Road Secretary, and Denny Carroll, Trainer.

Part shares went to Cletus Poffenberger, Roy Cullenbine and Chester Labbs, who spent most of the season with Toledo of the American Association.

British Golf Dates

LONDON (AP)—The 1939 British amateur golf championship will be held on the Royal Liverpool course at Hoylake, the week of May 22. The British open championship will be at St. Andrew's, the week of July 3.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

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Court Changes Asked to Meet Renewed Problem of Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

courts to perform their duty if their efforts are nullified through the medium of appeal and nolle porsse," he said.

Figures Compared

The jurist supports his recommendations with tables and graphs revealing the great similarity between lines showing the rises and falls in the consumption of alcohol, arrests, and prison population. He also gives statistics disclosing increasing appeals from district court sentences to the State Farm and a corresponding increase in the number of cases nolle prossed by the District Attorney's office.

"The most striking feature is that the year 1920 [when the 18th Amendment became operative] marks the lowest point reached in all these graphs," Judge Zottoli points out.

"This is strong evidence of the casual relation between the volume of consumption of alcohol and the effects surveyed. It tends to prove a heretofore controversial issue: that prohibition was more effective than license in lessening the volume of flow of human wreckage to institutions established for salvaging purposes.

"These graphs show even more: That it is probably more important to establish more effective methods to prevent intemperance than to salvage the wreckage caused thereby."

Increase in Arrests

Arrests for drunkenness and prison populations, as shown by lines on the Zottoli graphs, gradually rise from the 1920 "low" to 1933, when an unusual increase is noted, reaching almost to 1914 levles in the arrest graph, passing it in the prison population graph.

A comparison of these factors taken from the report of the Department of Correction for 22 years ending Sept. 30, 1935, follows:

Date	Arrests for Drunkenness	Total Prison Population	Arrests for All Other Offenses Except Motor Vehicle and Traffic Laws
1914	105,464	6,877	61,932
1915	102,919	6,663	64,269
1916	113,101	5,657	61,165
1917	126,578	5,239	67,664
1918	91,310	3,701	65,773
1919	77,250	2,896	63,153
1920	36,696	2,352	54,006
1921	57,626	3,252	67,056
1922	73,646	3,610	63,672
1923	83,583	3,690	59,172
1924	86,626	4,523	68,619
1925	82,557	5,123	75,224
1926	80,206	5,442	60,957
1927	80,894	5,373	61,907
1928	81,290	5,929	62,369
1929	75,229	5,776	58,575
1930	73,927	6,159	62,912
1931	77,867	6,427	59,944
1932	71,167	6,617	52,280
1933	76,185	6,610	51,592
1934	98,468	6,995	52,641
1935	93,151	8,596	36,036
1936	95,685	.....	.....

Explanation "Simple"

"The explanation for the variations is simple," continues Judge Zottoli. "The average consumption of alcoholic beverages has been substantially the same each year for the 10 years previous to 1917, also the flowage in the number of arrests for drunkenness and related crimes was substantially similar for the same period, resulting in a similar flow of prison population. In 1918, the so-called 'War-time Prohibition Act' was passed. This resulted in diminution of consumption which in turn was reflected in a diminished flow of arrests and this was reflected in a lower prison population.

"In 1919 the 18th Amendment was ratified and became operative Jan. 16, 1920. The effect of this measure, together with war-time restriction, was to lower materially the volume of consumption and with this came, in 1920, a great drop in arrests for drunkenness with a similar drop in prison population. From this point on, the illegal traffic began to show its effect."

The cost of alcoholism to the Commonwealth in the year 1934 amounted to almost $12,000,000, Judge Zottoli computed. He included in this amount the cost of maintaining jails, houses of correction, State penal institutions, State and private asylums, welfare for those reduced to pauperism by intemperance, and charity dispensed to persons destitute through alcohol.

"To offset these costs," he said, "the Commonwealth received $2,428,483.15 in 1934 from the licensed sale of liquor, $3,433,043.16 in 1935, $4,120,227.59 in 1936."

Root of Problem

At the root of the problem is a law permitting the release of persons arrested for drunkenness up to four times at the discretion of the Court, the Judge reported. Although not followed in the Boston Municipal Court, the law is enforced in varying degrees in many district courts throughout the Commonwealth, he said.

Legislators must soon realize that a revision of sentencing persons is imminent and that some method be developed to impress persons arrested for drunkenness—while they are still capable of being impressed—with the necessity of remaining sober, Judge Zottoli continued. "The Municipal Court has so effectively changed its penology in liquor cases that the number of arrests for drunkenness in its jurisdiction has not increased with the increasing consumption and arrests throughout the Commonwealth," he stated.

"We need to concentrate on the discovery of preventive measures," Judge Zottoli concluded, "so that we may be able to lessen the ravages of alcoholism, and halt the costly destruction caused by intemperance."

Alcohol: Its Cost to State

In the analysis of the problem of alcohol in the courts just completed by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of Boston's Municipal Court ,the following table reveals the heavy cost to the Commonwealth directly attributed to liquor consumption in 1934—more than four tmies greater than the income derived from the sale of alcoholic beverages in that year. The second column of figures represents the percentage contributed by "drink" to the total cost of these factors to the Commonwealth.

Jails and houses of correction	$1,233,485.19	84 %
State penal institutions	950,342.94	49.9%
State and private asylums	3,544,122.97	25 %
Public welfare in Boston	4,810,000.00	37 %
Charitable dispensations in Greater Boston	1,260,000.00	36 %
Total	$11,797,951.10	
Income in 1934 from sale of alcoholics	$2,428,483.15	

This table is only a partial list of the costs, not including welfare and charity outside Boston, and other results attributed to consumption of intoxicants more difficult to assess, according to Judge Zottoli. Among the latter he places neglect to children, loss of position in industry, accidents, increased automobile insurance, and fatalities.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 11)

bor is the prominence organized labor is due to play in the election campaign. Because of Mr. Saltonstall's anti-labor record in the House of Representatives, organized labor has started an anti-Saltonstall campaign similar to the effective drive staged against Gaspar G. Bacon, GOP nominee for Governor in 1934.

The Saltonstall record on labor is definitely vulnerable to date, but the promises he holds out for the future may bring him votes of many labor men interested in good government.

Curley Lost Support

Republicans realize the Labor vote has never been cast 100 per cent for any man. The nearest approach to a 100 per cent labor vote was that polled by James M. Curley in 1934 in his victorious campaign against Mr. Bacon. It is believed labor was practically united behind Mr. Curley at that time. But through his much-criticized Administration of 1935 and 1936, despite its almost 100 per cent record as far as labor is concerned, he lost much support within the organizations.

By holding out definite promises to labor this year, the GOP hopes to increase its percentage of the union vote and thus greatly improve November chances.

If Republican campaign chiefs convince the public their party offers as much to labor as the Democrats, and possibly more, and develop public feeling that regarding labor there is little difference between the parties, they may capture labor votes on the efficient, clean, and honest government issue.

But the task certainly will not be easy, with labor officials organizing anti-Saltonstall and pro-Curley committees throughout Massachusetts to conduct a vigorous campaign via sound trucks, street-corner speeches, and union meetings.

However, the GOP has made an important effort toward wooing a sizable portion of the labor vote.

Plan E

(Continued from Page 11)

out of committee and transmit them to the Secretary of State.

Record Audience Attends

It was this letter, plus other rumors of possible obstructionist tactics, which brought the 700 citizens to the Council Chambers. According to Cambridge observers this was an unprecedented number to attend a Council meeting.

The crowd booed its displeasure when an opinion from City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts was read. It was to the effect that the Council could not transmit the petitions until a 45-day period had elapsed. This period will expire at 5 p. m. Friday evening.

Councilor Henry D. Winslow then asked that the order be passed to become automatically effective at the specified time Friday. This was voted down as the large throng voiced objections. Subsequently, the special meeting for Friday was decided upon.

In Quincy, where Plan E is also sought, the Council meeting has been called for Saturday morning. Sponsors of Plan E declared that they have little doubt but what the petitions will be certified, according to law, at that time.

Attorney Victor C. Harnish of Waltham explained that he had asked the Ballot Law Commission for a ruling in the belief that if it were held to be valid and sufficient that the Waltham City Council could not fail to transmit the petitions. The Waltham Council will meet Saturday morning for this purpose, Mr. Harnish said.

The only city so far to actually have their petitions transmitted and hence be certain of the question appearing on the ballot, is Northampton.

N. H. Fund Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund is starting to build up again after a continued decrease for the first seven months of benefit payments. During September, for the second month, the Fund took in more than it paid out.

N. H. Democrats Confident; GOP Mends Primary Splits

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5 (AP)—Assured that Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney would support Gov. Francis P. Murphy in the November campaign, New Hampshire Republicans today set their election campaign rolling.

After hearing Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, blast the "reckless spending theories of the New Deal," the convention yesterday ironed out Party differences occasioned by a primary fight in which Governor Murphy won renomination by a narrow margin from Mr. Cheney.

Mr. Cheney's long-awaited commitment came when he said he stood ready "to support Governor Murphy and his associates on the Republican ticket." After the convention had adjourned, he declared he had "made it clear that I was speaking only for myself and that I would not undertake to deliver the support of anyone else."

The Party convention took time out to condemn the Democratic House Majority for unseating Arthur Jenks of Manchester in favor of Democrat Alphonso Roy, also of Manchester, in the closing weeks of the 1938 Congress. Mr. Jenks had served most of the term until the House awarded his seat to Mr. Roy on the basis of an election dispute. This year the two men were renominated by their respective Parties to fight all over again.

The convention adopted a platform calling for economy in government, pledging support to State recreation interests and urging aid to the fullest extent to sufferers of last month's hurricane.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5 (AP)—Urging adoption by New Hampshire voters of a constitutional amendment for state-wide tax revision, the Democratic Convention yesterday rebuffed any suggestion for a State sales tax.

Democratic leaders, emphasizing reports of Republican dissension, foresaw the "finest opportunity in years" for the Party to win in November.

The convention keynoter, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said the November election posed but one question to the voters: "Shall we move forward under the banner of a liberal Democratic party or go backward with a reactionary Republican Party?"

Colonel Johnson praised Senator Fred Brown (D), a candidate for re-election, for aiding "materially" in furthering Administration projects.

The convention scored the State Liquor Commission for its recent policy permitting an advertising firm to sell display signs in State liquor stores.

The platform adopted called for protection of State employees from political reprisals, for economy in government and for full aid to hurricane and flood sufferers. The platform urged that all State records be opened to the public and recommended a State building code. Another plank pledged the Party's support to New Hampshire recreation interests.

Trawler Harvard Plunges Saturday

Boston's newest super-trawler—the $250,000 Diesel-engined Harvard—takes its first plunge in salt water at Bethlehem's Fore River shipyards, Quincy, Saturday, it was announced today by Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation.

The Harvard, one of two now building at Quincy for General Seafoods, a subsidiary of General Foods, will be the first fishing vessel in the United States to be equipped with electric hydraulic steering, and brings the Company's "college fleet" up to 10.

Mrs. Ralph Starr Butler of Bronxville, N. Y., wife of General Foods' Vice-President in charge of advertising, is to sponsor the newest addition to the fishing fleet, in the presence of more than 500 delegates to the National Fisheries Convention, in session in Boston this week.

Cable for Taking Current to Fair Shipped by Rail to San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 5—A steel-armored submarine power transmission cable slid off the roof of the South Works of the American Steel & Wire Co. into gondola cars this week, destined for San Francisco. Weighing over 300 tons, it was manufactured for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and it will be used to carry the main power load from the Company's plant to the site of the San Francisco Exposition. It is the third of its kind to be turned out here for the California concern.

Because of its bulk and weight, the cable could not be rolled on reels but was divided into six sections, each a mile in length, and folded into the gondola cars. That section of the cable which will be beneath the San Francisco Bay is four inches in diameter and will carry 13,000 volts. Supplementing double insulation, which is vulcanized on, the final covering is heavy steel wire, which is wrapped tightly around the insulation both to protect the cable as it drags on the bottom of the bay and to give the necessary tensile strength. It weighs 20 pounds to the foot. An additional 2,400 feet of cable will form the land connection between the submerged part of the cable and the transformer station at the Exposition site. Before being started on the long rail journey, the cars were shunted to the high-voltage laboratories of the Steel Works, where they were filled with water, and where the cable was tested with 90,000 volts of electricity.

Two Found Guilty In Store Slaying

On the night of May 31, William Phillips, Somerville storekeeper and father of five children, was shot down when he tried to rout two hold-up men by throwing milk bottles at them.

Early last evening, after a trial lasting eight days, Wallace Green, of 19 Sewell Street, and Walter St. Sauveur, 28 Lincoln Street, both of Somerville, were found guilty of the murder by a jury in Middlesex Superior Court. The jury returned a vedict of guilty in the first degree.

Judge Wilford D. Gray ordered the execution of the two men in the electric chair. He fixed no date and ordered the execution of the sentence stayed in order to permit counsel for the defendants to present exceptions to the Supreme Court.

Bishop Lawrence Accorded Honor

In observance of the forty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence was honored at a reception at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge today.

Bishop Lawrence was consecrated to the Episcopacy Oct. 5, 1893, after 17 years of service, including the rectorship of Grace Church, Lawrence, and a professorship at the Theological School.

Wilson a Major General

Announcement of the appointment of Brig. Gen. William H. Wilson to Major General, U. S. Army, has been made by the War Department, effective Oct. 1.

Tonight's Radio Specials

6:30 **WBZ** "Serenaders": NBC Jesters, male trio; Peg La Centra, vocalist.

7:30 **WEEI** "Ask-It-Basket": premiere of quiz program, with Jim McWilliams.

8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "Understanding Music": "The Middle Ages—The Music of the People: Folksong," Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

8:30 **WNAC** Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra; soloists, Featuring two songs from new Jack Benny picture.

8:30 **WBZ** "Hobby Lobby": on new schedule, offers Roberta Semple, perfume specialist; N. W. Elliott, acrobatic pianist; Robert Cantwell, law case collector.

8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Joan Edwards, songs at piano; Modernaires, male quartet. Featured "Traffic on Times Square," composition of Bert Shefter.

9:00 **WNAC** New season of "Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen, comedian; Portland (Tally-Ho) Hoffa; Town Hall Singers, mixed septet; Mighty Allen Art Players; interview with Willie Cohen, "Hot Dog King" of the World's Series; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra; Merry Macs.

9:00 **WEEI** "The Curtain Rises": preview of Dwight Deere Wiman's "Great Lady," with Norma Terris, Irene Bordoni and Tullio Carminati; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.

9:30 **WEEI** Premiere of "Star Theater": Adolphe Menjou, master of ceremonies; Una Merkel and Charles Ruggles; Jane Froman; Kenny Baker; Max Reinhardt's "Workshop," with Bette Davis, screen star; orchestra.

10:00 **WBZ** "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Choir, and orchestra, from Nashville, Tenn.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	"Piano Parade"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music.	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Nan Wynn, songs	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dancetime"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The 'Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Talk
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"The Open Door";	"Varieties"; music
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	dramatization	"Swing"; talk
9:00	"Curtain Rises"	Network program	"Town Hall Tonight"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater:
9:15	"Curtain Rises"	Network program	with Fred Allen and	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	dramatization
9:30	Star Theater:	"Festival of Music": M	Peter Van Steeden's	Percy Faith's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
9:45	musical - variety-	Spitalny's Orchestra	Orchestra	Percy Faith's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
10:00	dramatic show	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15	with A. Menjou	choir; soloists	Class and Dance	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Melodies from the Skies	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45	"It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	'Melodies from the Skies	Sports Review
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Sports; music; talk	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30	B. Berrigan's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	B. Berrigan's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	George and Juanita	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Talk; music; talk	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	Bill Elliot; music	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Household talk	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"Mrs. Wigga"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Black and White Studies	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15	Song Shop; organ	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast: Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	News commentator
12:00	Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Signor Carmello"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"; sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent";	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Sport relay	Adv. Club luncheon
1:30	"Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Denver Darling"	Adv. Club luncheon
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilman's"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice and Organ	Adv. Club luncheon
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Voice and Organ	Song team
2:15	World Series base-	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	"Jam Session"
2:30	ball game	"Valiant Lady": sketch	game	game	"Federal Theater
2:45	World Series base-	Hymns of All Churches	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	Presents": drama
3:00	ball game	"Grand Slam Revue";	game	game	Sport reports
3:15	World Series base-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	Sport reports
3:30	ball game	"Four of Us"	game	game	Sport reports
3:45	World Series base-	Forecast; 'Concert Hall'	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	Sport reports
4:00	ball game	Club Matinee; variety	game	game	Lee Grant's Orch.
4:15	World Series game	Club Matinee; variety	World Series baseball	World Series baseball	Sport reports
4:30	W. Angel, songs	Club Matinee; variety	game	game	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	World Series game	World Series game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	News; Dance Revue	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Dot and Pat"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport relay	Sport reports
5:30	Comment; music	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport relay	Studio speaker
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports talk	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Sweetheart Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	'20th Century Serenade'	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Joe Penner; Ben	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	Pollack's Orch	"Song Pictures"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Green's Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"The Gold Bug"; radio	Vallee Hour; with Conn.	"The Green Hornet"	Question and Answer
8:15	Jack Miller's Or-	drama	Yankees; guest stars	dramatization	Game
8:30	chestra; Ted	"Curtain at 8:30";	Vallee Hour; with Conn.	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Nat'l Policy Holders
8:45	Straeter Choir	Robert E. Dolan's Or.	Yankees; guest stars	Wallenstein	"Swing at It"; sports
9:00	Major Bowes' Hour	Toronto Promenade	"Good News of 1939";	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Dis. Vet. of World War
9:15	Major Bowes' Hour	Symphony Orchestra,	variety program with	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
9:30	Major Bowes' Hour	Reginald Stewart,	Robert Young, master	We Want a Touchdown;	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45	Major Bowes' Hour	conductor	of ceremonies; orch.;	football quiz program	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00	Columbia Workshop;	'People I Have Known';	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15	dramatization	orchestra; soloists	John Scott Trotter's	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Americans at	'People I Have Known';	Or.; Fay Bainter; Don-	Concert Revue; soloists;	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45	Work"; interviews	orchestra; soloists	ald Dickson	chorus; Harry Weber's	Sports review
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:15	Sports; music; talk	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 6

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Has little Edgar been bothering you lately with all the late local news about how all the other boys at school have real football equipment; that is, all except Edgar.

And he, poor "chee-ild," has to play in his regular clothes. Which, says Edgar with expressions and gestures that would do any School of Expression graduate proud, is most humiliating. In fact, we're told (we've just been through all this, so we know all the answers!) it's even worse than that . . . because it seems that no boy can play real football without an outfit. There's something lacking. Besides the uniform, he means. All of which is no doubt true . . . well, imagine for yourself how you'd feel if you had to play the part of a French maid in the next Amateur Dramatics Club play, dressed in your own prosaic clothes. It's on the same idea. So, in order to make everybody happy, it looks as if you'll have to see that an outfit comes his way. Filene's helps you out this year to the extent that you can probably satisfy him (unless he has reached the advanced stage where he insists on genuine leather, etc.!) for $2.98. This gives him a five-piece ensemble . . . which includes a pair of khaki twill plants that have leather knee pads, a helmet, a cotton jersey, and a simulated rubber football. And then just by way of giving you extra good measure; they throw in a football pump! Sizes from 6 to 12 . . . up in the Boys' Shop.

Wastebaskets in Many Colors

The chances are that there aren't nearly enough wastebaskets in your house, and that when you have a few things in your hand that you want to chuck out, you have to trot around to find a wastebasket. Sometimes, even into the next room! Declaring with each step that you'll equip the house with more baskets one of these days . . . but you never do. And it's so inexpensive now to add those nice little metal affairs, all done up with gay colors by way of Currier and Ives prints, or those enchanting Godey women, or flowers. $1.25, in fact . . . at T. D. Whitney's.

Definitely New and Different Bags

Your new dress probably makes your last year's bag look a bit shabby . . . doesn't it? And you'd like to find something in the vicinity of $10 or $15 that'll do justice to the dress. Then let us lead you to the collection of Pichel handbags at Shreve, Crump and Low's, at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Street. Because here's a collection right in that price range that's full of bags that are definitely new and different in design. Soft suèdes . . . lovely fittings, and all the detail that women like in their bags nowadays. A "two-timer" version that has two big separate pockets that are joined at the top should take care of the woman who yearns for a place for everything! $15.

Liquid Liptone Is Something New

Perhaps you don't object to gilding the lily occasionally, and adding a bit of color to your lips. But you do object to the fact that it seems in order to keep it there, you must be continually wielding the lipstick. And then, too, you loathe the fact that sometimes it sort of cakes up, and you'd rather not have that too-greasy look. Then how about trying the new Princess Pat Liquid Liptone? It's simply liquid lipstick that you apply with a little dauber that comes with the bottle. Experience tells us, that because it's new to your lips, your lips are apt to feel a cool, stinging sensation with the first application. But that's all, and it doesn't last. But the color does. Really! In fact, to the best of our knowledge there's nothing that'll remove it until you apply the regular liquid remover that comes with it! A dollar for everything . . . At Slattery's, Chandler's, Conrad's and Jordan's.

Shirtwaist Dress That Is Attractive

Regardless of your age, length, and breadth . . . there's one dress that's bound to look well on you. And a dress that'll fit in your wardrobe if you're a school teacher, office worker, or homemaker. A good old shirtwaist dress . . . alpaca-weave rayon, with a white collar that fits on over a self collar . . . so you can brighten things up with a collar or a big pin if you like. Long sleeves, pockets on either side on the blouse part, and lots of stud buttons. In two or three shades of blue, including the popular teal blue of the moment, black, and wine. On the fifth floor at R. H. Stearns.

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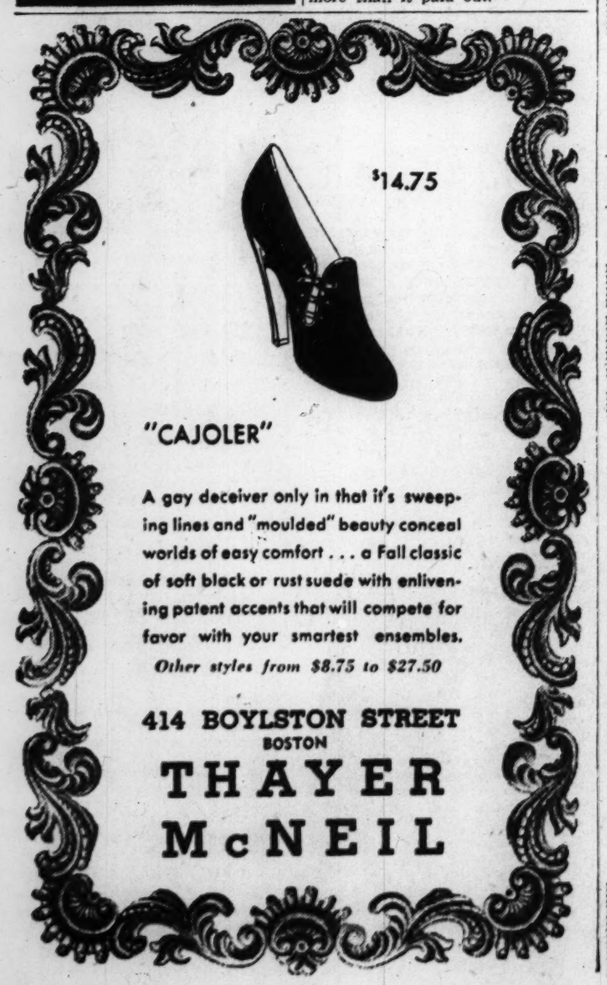
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

With the Women of Denmark's Railways

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Danish Railway Women Trained Exactly as Are the Men

Interesting Example of Successful Results Where Complete 'Equality' Is Officially Recognized

Women of Europe

By Phyllis M. Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Fröken Anna Westergaard produced a small snapshot from her attaché case and looked at it. Then she handed it to me. It was the photograph of a young girl standing upon the steps of a railway train and ready, apparently, to raise the round white signal which she carried to give the sign "Go."

"She is wearing her new uniform," said Fröken Anna Westergaard. "One of the Danish railway workers. Member of a group who have been trained exactly like their men colleagues, and who are doing exactly the same work. The Danish railway women are the only railway women in the world to have that exactly equal training."

"How did they come by it?" I asked. Really I knew the answer, but the temptation to hear Anna Westergaard on the subject of "exact equality" is always too strong to be resisted.

Twenty years ago, when she herself entered the service of the Danish State Railway, she entered it untrained—because all women entered untrained. Nobody expected the women employees to do more than "drudge." Nobody ever suggested that they might, with a little encouragement, prove useful in higher occupations.

But Anna Westergaard did not see matters exactly as others saw them. She began to ask questions, and then, since nobody could tell her exactly why women were never trained and therefore never emerged from the lowest rank of workers, she took her questions to the Ministry itself and there persuaded authority that, if permitted to learn her job, she, at least, might prove useful in spite of her sex.

One of Denmark's Railway Women.

The result was that she was thrown into the process of technical training along with the men. For three years she practiced the arts of station-mastering; learned the intricacies of handling a railway junction; became aware of what is called the "traffic problem" and the ways in which to control it. At the end of the time, she sat for the examination—she was the only woman—and came through with triumph.

An Obstacle Race Won

She says that her career for the next few years might be compared to an obstacle race, but she stayed the course. Today, she holds the important post of Sous-Chef de Bureau. But more important—far more, she says—is the fact that every time the Danish State Railway engages new personnel, an agreed proportion of that personnel is made up of women, and these women are adequately trained.

"You know," said Anna Westergaard, leaning back in her chair, and looking at me through her spectacles a trifle severely, "Women have themselves to blame if things go hard. I know tradition is against them, but what of it? Why accept tradition?"

"Is it possible that women rather like tradition?" I suggested. I wanted to hear what she would say. "You see," I proceeded, "I have heard women declare, times without number, that they want equal rights with men. But do they? Really, I mean? Beyond the understandable desire to end the financial embarrassment of being continually the under-dog of working life, do they really want equality?"

Anna Westergaard considered for a moment. "Have you ever reckoned," she said, "how many of your 'times without number' friends actually demand equality? Probably the number is small. As a general mass, women like to say they 'want' things, but only the few make demands. These are the few who perceive that, behind the economic inequalities between men and women, lurks an element of injustice which, tolerated, will ultimately have the effect of undermining any true valuation of work itself."

She paused and, holding out her hand for the photograph of the young railway worker, sat looking at it.

On Undervaluing Workers

"I believe that there is a certain measure of disgrace in allowing yourself to be undervalued," she said presently. "This is not generally recognized, perhaps. It may be that only the very few challenge the Trade Union with the perpetration of disgraceful conduct when it enters into collective agreements which include unequal terms between men and women. Yet such conduct is disgraceful.

"It may be that only the few criticize the young woman when she blithely enters wage-earning on terms her brothers would not be asked to accept. Yet that is disgraceful too. It is disgraceful because both the Trade Union and the young woman are conspiring to undermine working standards, and are therefore destroying stability for men and women alike."

"Then those few women who make demands;" I said, "are they demanding because they are aware of something more fundamental than an irritated grievance?"

"I believe so," said Anna Westergaard. "I believe those few people to be capable of perceiving that sex may be used at times as a subtle depreciator of wage-levels. Any segregated class, any specially protected class, is a danger to wage-levels and therefore a danger to all workers—men and women.

"Equality in the working world is more than a sentimental appreciation of woman. It represents a clear-cut desire to protect the standards of wage-earning—to protect work itself, by placing it on a basis of justice which cannot be gainsaid."

One of these informal articles on women of Europe comes to you from Miss Lovell on the first Wednesday of each month.—Editor.

For Halloween

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ginger Orange Ice

Combine
1½ cups water
1½ cups sugar
¾ teaspoon ginger and
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon in a saucepan, and stir over a low flame until sugar is dissolved. Boil four or five minutes, then cool. Add
1 cup strained orange juice
¼ cup strained lemon juice and
¼ cup finely cut crystallized ginger. Pour into freezing tray in refrigerator and freeze to a mush-like consistency. Remove to a chilled bowl and add
½ cup top milk and
1 egg white beaten. Beat well. Return to tray and freeze, stirring occasionally until mixture is set.

Jack o' Lantern Salad

Cut top from
1 large orange. Remove pulp, cut in pieces and combine with
⅓ banana, sliced
⅓ apple, diced
2 marshmallows, quartered
Sugar if necessary. Refill the orange shell. Draw a goblin face on orange peel with India ink. Cover with orange top. Put on with hat and ruff of black crepe paper.

(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

Table Service
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Kiddie Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because so many ideas for games, parties, things to do, and things to make, not to mention funnies, recipes, and pictures have come from the Monitor, the writer's small son has gained the conviction that the Monitor is the only source of good ideas. The other day when he had conceived the plan of pasting colored advertisements, clipped from magazines, on cardboard, and then cutting up the cardboard to make his own picture puzzles, he came bursting into the house with the remark, "I should think those people at the Monitor would have thought of doing that before, but as long as they didn't, I'm going to send it in." So here it is—from a just-turned seven-year-old contributor.

There is no need to throw away the baby's outgrown bunting, for with the help of a size-two coat pattern and one third of a yard of matching material, the bunting may be transformed into a very acceptable coat for the toddler. After he has passed the white-coat age, the garment may be dyed brown or navy blue and do duty as a play coat. The writer's older boy actually wore out his bunting in this way at the age of three.

Sleeveless sweaters for little tots are difficult to buy, but easy to make. Navy blue jersey is very satisfactory material, and a pattern may be cut from a bathing suit top, making the neck a little higher and the armholes a little smaller. The neck and armholes may be bound with like material or a contrasting color. If preferred, one shoulder seam may be left open, faced, and fastened with snaps. The writer has found these little sleeveless garments almost indispensable on cold days. They give added warmth without the weight of a real sweater. My children often wear them in the house in a cool room or outdoors under a coat in colder weather.

The woolen pants that "button-on" to little wash shirts are satisfactory for school and "dress-up," but the writer has found them trying for play, because of the bursting buttons and the endless washing of the shirts. To avoid these difficulties, sew the buttonholes of the side plackets firmly together at each hip. Then stitch a facing over the buttonholes along the inside of the back of the pants. Run a length of half-inch wide elastic through this facing. Fasten firmly at both ends. These pants are much more comfortable than the "button-on" variety and when worn with a cotton or lightweight wool sweater make a trim little suit.

F. A. P.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Her Son's Favorite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

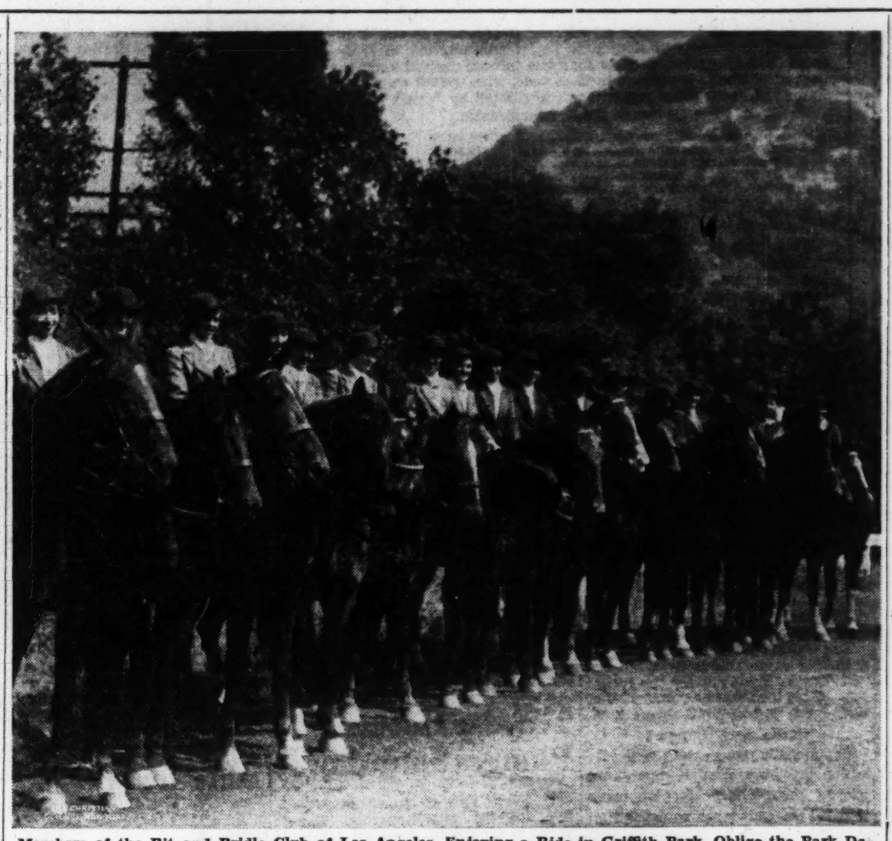
Dear Editor:

The following is my son's favorite. He could eat this once a day, I truly believe.

Banana Whip

Chop
12 marshmallows and combine with juice of
2 oranges and
¼ lemon. Let stand until the marshmallows are soft.
Add
1 large apple grated, and
1 ripe banana crushed. Beat until light. Whip
1 cup cream and add
2 tablespoons sugar. Carefully fold in the whipped cream.
Pile lightly in stemmed glasses. Garnish with Candied cherries, one to a glass. Serves six.

Mrs. E. M., Kansas.



Members of the Bit and Bridle Club of Los Angeles, Enjoying a Ride in Griffith Park, Oblige the Park Department's Photographer by Posing for a Still on the Bridle Paths.

Horsewomen All, Serious About Their Fun

Business and Professional Girls in a Recreational Riding Club of Parts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

In five years the urge of a half-dozen working girls for recreation on horseback has grown into one of California's outstanding riding clubs and a model for the women's working world.

Bit and Bridle Club, as these equestrian young women call themselves on their time off, is the answer to their demand for a hobby in their fancy. The club has grown by invitation to 40, and their formation appearances have become frequent enough to make the horsewomen familiar on local bridle paths.

Regulation Habit

They are easy to identify in their regulation habit topped by derbies. The coats are a brown checked tweed, the bright orange ties add a note of color to the white shirts and string gloves. On formal occasions, a yellow stock displaces the orange tie.

Every Monday night, in one of the lighted rings at Griffith Park Riding Academy, adjacent to one of the largest public parks in the world, the riders gather. The early part of the period is devoted to advanced equitation—sitting to the trot, cantering without stirrups, and other feats of horsemanship. The remainder of the time is taken up with drill formations.

Annual Show

Every May the club's annual horse show interests exhibitors from all over southern California, encouraging good sportsmanship with a class featuring matched fours entered by other mounted organizations. Gaited and jumping classes are also featured.

Quarterly, Sunday park rides are held in Griffith Park, after which dinner is a gala affair at a near-by restaurant.

Any Group Could Do It

Just as any group of working girls could have done, they went to one of the several stables in this area with their idea, and today many own their mounts, stabled at the drill headquarters. Douglas Behrend, a non-professional, has directed the drill, and the women are in great voice over tribute to his ability and patience in helping them realize their ambitions in the saddle.

Edith Gray Kritner, who is manager of the educational department of a large music store here, is completing her second year as president after having served as vice-president for two terms. May Hogan Cambern, a well-known harpist, is vice-president. Marianne Garver, private charity worker, edits the monthly Crop & Spur.

Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peace is serene; she walks in quiet ways
Apart from noise and tumult. He who stays
His mind on thoughts of peace no conflict sees;
Only the warring can see war. The pleas
Of men rise up to God, and He who knows
Nothing but tenderness, His pity shows;
Strengthens the weak, and, though the darkness come,
Guides every weary wanderer to his home.
Lift up your heads ye gates and let in peace!
Her feet move swift, nor will their moving cease.
The kingdom is within, said one who knew
Rumors of wars would come, and pass, and who
Saw, through the shadows of the years to be,
Peace come at last to men, and earth stand free.

—A. Jacqueline Shaw

Aeronautical Engineer

Mrs. Rockwell's Field Is Electricity, Its Use in Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Glendale, Calif.

Mrs. Mabel Rockwell, one of the world's few women electrical engineers, is blazing a new trail for her sex in aviation: technical designer.

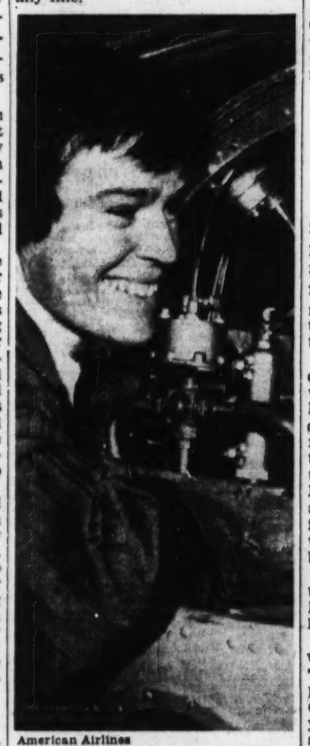
Last month she became the first woman to graduate from the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics at Grand Central Air Terminal as a full-fledged aeronautical engineer. She won her bachelor's degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and her master's at Stanford, both in engineering.

Mrs. Rockwell is married to an electrical engineer whom she met while she was working as the only woman to have an active hand in the electrical installations on Boulder Dam. They have a two-year-old daughter, and a housekeeper solves her problem of keeping a home and career in proper adjustment.

"Commercial air transports," she declared in explaining her singular interest in such carriers as the American Airlines Flagship which is her laboratory model, "are using more and more electricity—interior and exterior lighting, telephone communication between stewardess and pilot in flight, cooking aloft, and even the powering of shavers. This means that the most economical methods must be devised to handle electricity, and with aviation progressing so rapidly, there appears to be a good future along this line."

No concessions have been asked for or received in her pursuit of an occupation usually associated only with men, Mrs. Rockwell declared. Her appearance has been likened to that of the late Amelia Earhart, her hair style and chief interest making the resemblance striking, although she modestly denies any similarity by saying, "I can't even fly."

She says any woman can follow her path if she is willing to work and study hard. Asked whether there are any particular "feminine qualities" which she relies on or utilizes particularly in her chosen field, she replied, "Now you tell me what generalities can be made when so many men and women are doing the same kind of work these days. It takes intelligence and ability to succeed in any line."



American Airlines

Mrs. Mabel Rockwell, First Woman to Graduate From the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics as a Full-Fledged Aeronautical Engineer.

And Do You Happen to Know These?

Stretching a Dime

A rubber sponge which may be purchased for ten cents has innumerable uses, when cut into strips an inch thick. One strip may be used for brushing suede slippers, another for applying polish, etc., ad infinitum.—(Miss) L. C., Oklahoma.

Removing Snap Fasteners

In removing snap fasteners from worn-out garments, if they are snapped together, much time may be saved when one is needed to replace a missing one; for who has not tried hopelessly to find mates among a box of such things as one expects to use again.—(Mrs.) N. M. H., Massachusetts.

Keep Rugs From Slipping

To prevent scatter rugs from slipping on hardwood floors, I sew discarded jar rubbers to the underside of the rugs. Usually three rings at each end, set back from the edge about one inch, are sufficient.—(Mrs.) E. H., Missouri.

A Crack Filler

I use laundry soap that is fresh as a crack filler for plastered walls and ceilings, also as a crack filler for floors to be varnished or shellacked.—(Miss) C. M., Missouri.

It Should Stretch

If the elastic in your new fall slippers refuses to stretch enough to give comfort, try moistening it with gasoline or similar cleaning fluid.—(Miss) L. C., Oklahoma.

Sweet Potato Pone

Blend
1 cup sugar
1 cup butter
2 cups grated sweet potato and
½ cup milk. Beat well and then add
1 teaspoon powdered ginger and grated rind of
1 orange. Place in a shallow baking pan and bake in a slow oven (325° to 350° F.) one and a half to two hours.

Through the Editor's Window

Country Neighbors of Forest and Field

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having dashed out into the garden three times during breakfast this morning to chase Chunky, the bachelor chipmunk of our stonewall, out of the bird-feeding station, reminds me of a book recently published, which many of you would probably enjoy. It is "Animal Neighbors of the Countryside," by Joseph W. Lippincott (published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $2.50), and delightfully illustrated with sketches by Lynn Bogue Hunt.

Like many of you, we on Our Hill find it a joy to feed and study the birds, and to watch them whenever on a country walk. This pursuit is happily shared by most people who live in residential or country regions today, and is encouraged by magazines, radio, clubs, and newspapers. But one living or visiting in either country or town who can keep quiet in garden and field and step softly along a woodland path, learns that in addition to birds, one is moving among other fascinating wild life, all sorts of little timorous four-footed and six-footed beasties.

Yes, one of the more wonderful experiences of living where trees and gardens blow, is to me this realization that I am only one of many dwellers upon our parcel of land. Others were there before me, and have adapted their ways to mine—have moved over to let me sit down, so to speak. There is room for all of us, and we are friends, who can do a good turn for one another as opportunity offers.

Take Uncle Bufo, for example, grandfather of our many toads (we always name our creatures, for it endears them to us swiftly). As he and his friends and relations go about their mysterious business in the garden, we go about ours. They eat slugs we do not want and contribute a certain rural atmosphere that is pleasant. In return we pass the time of day with them when we meet, avoid digging too close to their siesta-holes, (I have even helped Uncle back down into one of his), and find their habits a delightful study.

A praying mantis, a walking stick, a busy igloo of ants each with his appointed task, crickets, butterflies, bees—we are all together on Our Hill, intent upon our own affairs. Perhaps a few moments of quiet, having flung oneself down in the tall grass, will reward one with a soft rustle, rustle, as some of the many kinds of little field-mice, possibly deer-mice with white shirt-fronts and long pink-lined ears, take courage at the silence and go about their interrupted business.

One value of Mr. Lippincott's "Animal Neighbors" is in the possibility it may have for awakening all of us to the little outdoor creatures who live with us. Some of his animals are to be found only in the real country and woodland, not so easily by those of us who live within a few miles of cities and towns. Coons, possoms, deer, quill-pigs (Tommy Porcupine who by starlight tips over the supply kit just outside one's tent), bears, and such, are, for most of us, neighbors of some special vacation jaunt. But the chapters on squirrels, shrews, cottontails, field-mice, moles, skunks, lizards, tortoises, crows, bats, tracks in the snow, are close to any of us, and full of answers to the sorts of questions one begins to ask when observing these little neighbors who share with us a patch of this planet.

A certain amount of war is carried on between us and our wildings, as among the wildings themselves. But I believe that a study of the wildings, a knowledge of their habits, can eliminate much of this, and perhaps change the remaining necessary amount of property protection from war to firmness and prevention. There are many who make war—resentful, cruel war—on all snakes; whereas a knowledge of these reptiles will reveal the great usefulness of some species in our gardens, the harmlessness of most, their shyness, and the fact that there is room for them on our calling list.

The movement to bird sanctuaries of one's home grounds is making many of us aware of our bird neighbors. But also populating our home sanctuaries and the regions beyond them are these neat little timorous beasties, the four-footed hurrying creatures, the debonaire Chunkies and wide-eyed philosophical Uncle Bufos. Have you ever seen a rabbit's nest, all lined with down? Do you know how the jumping mice hibernate? Have the humorous antics of a baby weasel ever made you laugh? Did you ever happen to look out and see, walking along with all the solemnity of a coronation procession, a princely pheasant and his consort, trains sweeping out behind?

My farmer friend in Our Valley says, "Come over here quietly and I'll show you where the woodchuck lives. He's a fine, wise old fellow, been a neighbor of mine for years. Destruction? Oh, not much, and I'm fond of him. There's enough for us both." And did you know that crows have signals? And that they are medieval creatures, from another epoch, as are, also, Uncle Bufo and many of his reptile relations?

And have you ever had the priceless experience, when meeting up with one of these little wild creatures who inhabit the same piece of planet you call your own—of utterly dispelling their fear? It is worth much.

A Wednesday Column

Versailles Tercentenary Influences New Jewelry

With all Paris preparing to celebrate the forthcoming Tercentenary of Versailles, designers and artisans have turned their attention to that lush period when elegance and lavishness were at their zenith and the work of silversmiths and jewelers attained a rare perfection.

Many of the loveliest new jewels are faithful reproductions of the rococo pins, brooches, and bracelets worn by the favorites who surrounded Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI. The cameos Madame de Pompadour made famous, the delicate jewelry of sparkling stones designed for the frolicsome DuBarry, handsome filigree pieces with trembling girandoles, now on exhibition in the Palace of Versailles, have been reproduced to adorn the simple dark frocks worn today.

Even the gorgeous multi-colored jewels the unhappy Marie Antoinette wore with her sumptuous brocades have been copied with amazing exactitude and will be worn this autumn by the slim, young moderns who do not lose their heads, even amid the excitement of new fall fashions!

A Sandwich Spread

Equal parts of apple butter mixed well with peanut butter, we think, makes a delicious sandwich spread.

(Miss) C. M., Missouri

Eliminating the Ring Around the Bathtub

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several years ago, I sent in a small item to the Monitor, which was duly printed, dealing with that ubiquitous ring around the bathtub. Since this ring still figures in the papers and magazines as a major problem to the housewife, I venture to repeat the suggestion:

Make a small bag, perhaps six by eight inches, of turkish toweling, with a generous draw-tape in the hem. Put into it all the worn bits of bath soap and hang it on the faucet or the soap rack. Instruct the family to rub this bag around the sides of the tub at the water line before beginning the bath, and the ring will not appear, unless in extreme cases, such as very hard water or a boy in the tub who has been fixing over an old flivver.

This self-cleaning little bag is also useful to small children who are learning to scrub their own grimy knees.

Put bits of white laundry or dish-washing soap into a jar of water. The resulting paste can be used in place of soap flakes. Such small economies take no time or effort, yet save otherwise useless bits of soap.—M. F. J.

Gingerbread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Put together in mixing bowl
½ cup sugar
¼ cup shortening
½ cup molasses
1 cup hot water. Mix thoroughly and when cool add
2 cups all-purpose flour sifted with
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon salt. Bake in moderate oven 350° F. about 20 minutes. This batter will seem very thin, but it is correct.

(Mrs.) F. H. F., Ohio.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day 947,781
1938 volume to date 761,827,991
1937 volume to date 902,969,811

Substantial Rise In Stock Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Resuming the advance after a brief breathing spell in the preceding session, the stock market moved forward on a broad front today in extension of the "peace" rise which began a week ago.

Gains ranging to around 3 points boosted many shares to new high marks for the year. Near the final hour prices were about at the tops for the day, with a steady inflow of buying orders bolstering the advance.

The trading pace more than doubled overnight. Transactions ran at the rate of about 2,000,000 shares for the full session.

Motor, building, steel, copper and other industrial groups were the advance lines of the movement. Traders calculated these would be among the first to feel the benefits of any further industrial recovery which might develop in the United States from the removal of the recent war restraints on business.

Outstanding among gainers registering new highs for the 1938 bull movement were Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, American Radiator, Lone Star Cement, U. S. Rubber, Monsanto Chemical, Flintkote, Crane, Greyhound, International Telephone and Philip Morris.

On the curb, the advance carried many shares ahead fractions to more than 2, including American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum of America, Atlas Plywood, Lynch Corp., and Newmont.

Bonds Advance

The bond market moved upward today in step with an advancing share mart, and the leaders went into the final hour with gains of fraction to 3 or more.

Sharply out in front of advancing rail bonds were Nickel Plate loans, the 6s of '38 jumping around 19¾ on news the road's plan for voluntary extension of the issue's maturity for three years had been declared operative. Maturity date of the 6s was October 1. Nickel Plate 4½s of '78 advanced around 5.

Ahead 1 to 3 or more were New New York Central 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Western Union 5s of '60.

U. S. Governments showed gains ranging to around 12-32nds of a point.

Czech 8s of '51 were around 3 ahead in the foreign sector, and German 7s of '49 up 1⅞.

Business Personals

Edmund F. Wright, formerly Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and recently with E. F. Hutton & Co. in New York, has become associated with the Boston office of Jackson & Curtis as Manager of the Stock Department.

P. J. James, formerly with Standard Statistics Company, Inc., has become associated with Lapham, Davis & Bianchi, in their New York office on Fifth Avenue, in charge of the Investment Advisory Department.

Henry D. Sayer, manager of the casualty department of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, announced his resignation from that position to accept appointment as deputy executive director of the New York State Insurance Fund. He will take up his new duties on Oct. 15.

E. S. Crosby of the Johns-Manville Corporation, has been elected president of the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Crosby succeeds F. E. Schlueter of the Thermoid Company. Other officers elected included T. Gadtke of the Gadtke Corporation, Vice-President, and J. S. Crawford of the Johns-Manville Corporation, Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Atlas Plywood Corporation, W. Frank Lowell, Vice-President and Director of the Saco Powell Shops, Inc., and Sinclair Weeks, President of the Reed & Barton Company and President of the United Carr Fastener Company, were elected directors.

Bancamerica - Blair Corporation has announced the opening of a Pittsburgh office in the Oliver Building under the management of Franklin Maroney. Mr. Maroney, who has been associated with the investment business for the past 16 years, was formerly with Granbery, Marache & Lord in their Pittsburgh office.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British gilt-edged securities sold fractionally lower in the stock market today and foreign bonds were down on reports of a hitch regarding the boundary line in the Sudeten area. The market rallied later under the lead of industrials with a good demand for tobacco and aircraft shares. The oil and mining groups showed some improvement while other sections remained quiet.

Paris: There was a fair demand for government issues and rentes closed 35 centimes lower to 45 up in the bourse today. Royal Dutch and Bank of France were slightly higher but Suez Canal reacted 185 francs from Tuesday's close. The international group was mixed.

Liverpool: Speculative support in cotton futures was discouraged today by the unfavorable supply and demand outlook and trading was narrow. Final quotations were unchanged to 2 points higher.

Wheat futures declined ½d to 1¼d net when European surplus wheat was offered more freely and Australian grain afloat was quoted three cents below Tuesday.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK Oct. 5 (AP)—Copper firm; electrolytic spot 10.50; export 10.60. Tin steady; spot and near by 43.87½@44; forward 44. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.95. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	55	54½	55	+1
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	Sep 29
12¾	8¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	32	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 28
30	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	29	66	62¼	65¾	+4¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	32	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 3
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	37	11½	11	11⅛	+1⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	1	11	11	11	+1¼
19⅜	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	14	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	9	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
185⅜	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	9	186½	184½	186½	+2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	9	9	9	
14⅞	3⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	5	12	12	12	+ ⅜
12	4½	Allied Stores	95	11⅝	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
61⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	23	66	62	66	+5
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	74	53½	51	52½	+1½
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	21	18	17	18	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	6	71	70½	70½	+1
26¾	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	36	28¼	26½	28¼	+1⅞
23¼	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	12	20	19¾	20	+ ½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11	10½	11	+1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e	9	41	39¾	41	+1¾
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	22	103	100	102	+2½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	169	169	169	Sep 30
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	21	28⅜	26¾	28⅜	+2⅝
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	9	46	46	46	+1
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	72	21½	20½	21½	+ ⅝
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	117	117	
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	4	9	8½	9	+ ¾
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	9	13¾	12	12¾	+1
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	32	11¼	10⅝	11	— ¼
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	32	6¼	5⅞	6	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6½	6¾	Oct 3
5¼	2¼	Am For Power	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	17½	17½	17½	+1½
25⅛	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	21½	20⅞	21½	+1¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	12	12	
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	15	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43	43	43	+ ⅜
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Oct 4
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	4	17	16½	17	+1¾
8¾	4⅛	Am International	20	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅞	Am Locomotive	39	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	64½	62	64½	+3
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80e)	9	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	12	37	36	36¾	+ ⅛
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	76	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅜
43⅜	10	Am P & S pf (3k)	10	36½	34⅜	36½	+1⅝
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	12	31	29	31	+1½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	307	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅞
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	45	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	66	65¼	66	+1
20¼	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	18	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ¼
56⅞	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	86	50	48⅜	50	+2⅛
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131	130⅞	132	+1⅜
58	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58	58	58	Sep 29
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	32	20½	27⅞	29½	+1¼
11⅞	6⅛	Am Stores	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14	12	Am Stove	1	1⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅜
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	0	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
117⅛	99⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅜
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	146½	145¾	146¼	+1¾
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	13	89¾	86	89¾	+2
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	89½	88	89	+1¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	146¼	148	Oct 4
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	12	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Water Works	66	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	82	80	82	Sep 30
7⅞	3¼	Am Woolen	3	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	63	8⅜	8	8½	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
38	21	Anaconda	380	36½	35	36½	+1⅞
50	29	Anacon W & C	6	49⅛	47	49⅛	+4½
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	18	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
4½	2	A P W Paper	5	3¼	3	3	Oct 4
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	3	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Oct 4
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	22	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	45½	45	45½	Oct 4
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	15	48	47	48	+1⅛
21	12⅝	Arnold Const (⅝e)	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅛	Artloom Corp	23	10⅜	10	10½	+ ½
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	29	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	86	39	35½	39	+4
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	14	60	55¼	60	+6
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	32	24¼	22⅞	24¼	+1⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	4	5¼	5	5¼	
14½	6⅛	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10¼	10½	Oct 3
27¾	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+1⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	107¾	107	107¾	+ ¾
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	17	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
48⅛	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¾
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	58	58	58	+2
7½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	6	7	6¾	7	+ ¾
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	59	9⅞	9	9⅞	+1⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	76	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	9½	9	9½	+ ¾
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	+1
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	65	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅞
13¾	5	Barker Bros	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	98	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¾
17⅛	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	6	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	12	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	+ ⅛
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	2	8¼	8	8¼	Sep 20
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	79	22½	21⅜	22½	+ ⅞
19	11¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	41	18	18	18	+ ⅛
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	52½	51½	52½	+1⅛
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	133	62	59⅝	62	+2½
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	10	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	16	102	99	102	+3¼
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	10	26½	25⅜	26½	+1½
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	23	19½	19	19½	
19¼	10½	Blaw-Knox	14	17½	16⅝	17	+ ½
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	57	25½	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	12	27½	27	27½	+ ½
14¼	6	Bond Stores	3	12½	12¼	12½	Oct 4
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	14	16½	16⅛	16¼	
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	89	35¾	34⅜	35½	+1⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	26⅜	26	26¾	+1½
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	46	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	93	36½	35	36⅛	+1⅞
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	35	35	35	Sep 29
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	38	37	38	+1
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	10¾	10	10	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	31¾	30½	31	+1
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	25	18⅜	17	18	+ ⅛
41	27⅝	Brwick-Balke(2½e)	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	24	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	45	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	4	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	9	38¼	34⅞	35	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	15	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	34	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Oct 4
11	4½	Bush Term 7½ deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5¾	Butler Bros	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅞
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	15	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	21	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅞
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	17	19⅛	19	19	

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	21	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec.	47	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry Ale (1¼e)	18	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	39	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36½	36	36½	Oct 3
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Oct 3
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	3	16½	16	16	Oct 4
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	22	96½	93	96½	+3½
58	49⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	30	51½	50¼	50¼	— ¾
106¼	100½	Caterpil Tract pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	9	Celanese Corp	66	23⅜	22	23⅜	+1½
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
27½	12½	Celotex Corp	31	28⅝	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅝
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	15	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9½	9	9	Oct 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Sep 27
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	47	49	47	49	+2¼
11	6½	Certain-teed Prod	180	13	10⅞	12	+1¼
30⅛	18	Champ Paper & F	7	25⅞	24	25¼	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38⅜	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	89	33⅜	32	33⅜	+1⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Sep 26
43½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	4	39⅝	39	39⅝	+1⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 27
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 4
1½	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 1
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	4	4	2¾	4	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	34	17¼	15⅝	17¼	+1½
37	22	Chi Rn T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
1⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 22
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3	1½	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	17	17	17	
10⅝	3½	Childs Co	13	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
77⅝	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	318	78½	75	78½	+3⅞
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	12	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	3	26½	26½	26½	Oct 4
45⅞	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	43	47½	45¼	46⅞	+1⅜
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	27	23	22¼	23	+1
142¾	105⅛	Coca-Cola (1⅝e)	3	132¾	132½	132¾	+1¾
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	Oct 4
13¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	40	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
99½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	100	100	100	+ ½
38⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	36½	35⅜	36½	+1⅜
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16½	16	16½	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	12	19½	19	19½	+1
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	7	19½	18½	19⅜	+1⅛
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	140	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	+1½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	12	90½	90½	90½	+1⅛
51½	23	Coml Credit (4)	36	52	50¼	52	+2⅛
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Sep 30
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	32	56½	54¼	56½	+2¼
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	5	110	110	110	
13¼	8⅞	Coml Solvents	42	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅜
3	1	Com'with & South	43	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	7	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	29	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7½	7	7½	— ⅜
28¼	15	Congoleum-Nairn	16	28¼	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
8¾	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 27
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	21	15⅜	14½	15⅜	+ ⅞
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	119	29	28	29	+1¼
102	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	102¾	102½	102¾	+1
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	15	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	61	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	16	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	13⅞	15	Oct 3
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	10	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅞
26⅜	8¾	Cont Bak A	40	22¾	21	22¼	+1¼
23¼	13¼	Cont Bak B	13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
60½	28	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	95	94	95	+2
49	36½	Cont Can (1⅛ge)	21	48	43½	45	+1½
115¾	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	+ ¼
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	19	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
13¾	⅞	Cont Motors	25	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	26	31¼	30½	31¼	+1
19½	10	Cont Steel	19	17	17	18	+1¾
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	47	70½	68½	70½	+2½
170½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Sep 27
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	60	4⅜	4	4⅜	+⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Efficiency Devices Numerous At Business Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Hundreds of new efficiency devices that add glitter and glamour to office routine fill 8,000 square feet at the thirty-fifth annual National Business Show, now on at the Port Authority Building where it will continue through Oct. 8.

Sleek, speedy, and unfolding many changes since 1937, these commodities represent 70 manufacturers in 20 states. They are displayed as "America's Efficiency Exposition," and, according to Frank Tupper, president of the show, emphasize that "obsolescence in the office is as costly and as hazardous as antiquated methods in the factory."

Solves Many Problems

The exhibits solve such problems as how to polarize your desk lamp, how to "unsqueak" your swivel chair, recreationalize your office furniture, open your fan mail at a speed of 500 letters a minute, adjust the margin gadget on your typewriter with push-button speed, and how to file, address, collate, and add information in various improved and super-quick methods.

One of the new items is a "credit authorizer" for use in department stores which transmits necessary facts between the sales person and credit department with a new degree of tact, it is explained, in the customer's presence. The "castype," used in some instances in place of the linotype, is one of the novelties since it boasts that any typist can be a type-setter, the machine having for its keyboard a built-in standard model typewriter.

The display featuring polarized light is based upon research by Edwin H. Land formerly of Harvard University. Its accomplishment is the elimination of reflected glare from electric light and a demonstration at this booth shows how the glare which falls on reading matter when the light waves come horizontally, as they do usually, is absent when the light waves fall vertically.

"Statisograph" Time-Saver

A machine which is said to spell economy for government operation and large business firms is the "statisograph." Briefly described, it rapidly records detailed information about persons and sometimes saves both embarrassment and useless calls from industrious salesmen, since such facts as that Mrs. Brown already owns an electric icebox and Mrs. Smith bought a washing machine last year are carefully tabulated and available before the business call is made.

Other improvements are silk typewriter ribbons that make a sharper impression than those familiarly used; a highway traffic recorder; a perforated office chair, the latest in air conditioning; the tilting chair that doesn't squeak; the shaver that "improves your face value" in quick time; and the speedy addressing of newspapers to be mailed.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per Rate	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Mich P S 7% pf	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Final			
Rhodesian S Tr	9d		
Irregular			
Petro Corp of Amer	25d	Jan. 16	Jan. 3
Liquidating			
Hibernia Sec Co (Portland, Ore) pf	$1.50	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Interim			
Marconi's Wirel 3½%	...	...	...
Regular			
Amer Eq Assur	25c	Q Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Canada Life As Co.	$5	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Century Rib M pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Cerro de Pasco Corp	$1	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Cons Chem Ind A	37½c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Consol R Oil	5c	Q Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Dallas Nat Bk (Dallas Texas)	40c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Do	40c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Domestic Fin Corp	50c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Famise Corp A	6¼c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Felin (J J) & Co, Inc	7½ pf	$1.75 Q Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Fidelity Inv Assn 5½% pf	$2.50 S Oct. 1		Sep. 27
Gross (L N) Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q Oct. 1		Sep. 24
Incorp Invest	15c	Oct. 31	Oct. 5
Loughorn Portld Cem Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Maytag Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q Nov. 1		Oct. 15
Do $3 pf	75c Q Nov. 1		Oct. 15
Melville Shoe pf	7½c Q Nov. 1		Oct. 15
N Y Mdse Co	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
N Y Rock pf	$1.75 Q Oct. 1		Oct. 20
Ohio Public Service Co 5½% cumlst pf	$1.37½ Q Nov. 1		Oct. 28
Do 7% pf	58 1-3c M Nov. 1		Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	50c M Nov. 1		Oct. 15
Do 5% pf	41⅔c M Nov. 1		Oct. 15
Pacific National Bank (Seattle, Wash)	$2.00 Q Sep. 30		Sep. 30
Do	$2 Q Dec. 31		Dec. 31
Perry-Fay Co	25c	Sep. 30	
Potomac Edison Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q Nov. 1		Oct. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q Nov. 1		Oct. 20
Royalty Income Shares	3c		Oct. 20
Seaboard Nat'l	66-1.000c	Oct. 25	Sep. 30
Seattle-First National Bank	40c Q Oct. 1		Sep. 27
	40c Q Jan. 3		Dec. 27
Second National Bank (Boston)	$1.00 Q Oct. 1		Sep. 28
Spiegel Inc pf	$1.12½ Q Dec. 15		Dec. 2
Taylor Mar Inc	12½c Q Oct. 1		
Trusteed Ind'try Shares (registered)	2-5c	Oct. 5	Sep. 20
Trusteed Ind'try Shares (bearer)	2-5c	Oct. 5	
Union Wire Rope C	5c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Walgreen Co	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do pf	$1.12½ Q Dec. 15		Nov. 25

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec	71	64¼	62⅝	64⅛	+.00⅞
May	63⅜	65	63¼	64⅞	+.01
July	62⅝	64½	62½	64⅜	+.01⅛
	Corn				
Dec	44⅞	46¼	44⅝	46	+.00⅝
May	47¼	49⅛	47	48⅛	+.00⅝
July	48⅞	50¼	48⅜	50⅛	+.00⅝
	Oats				
Dec	24½	25⅛	24½	25	+.00⅜
May	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+.00⅛
Dec.	42⅛	43¼	41⅜	42¼	+.00¾
May	43⅛	44⅛	42⅝	44⅛	+.00⅝

Hide Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec (new)	12.30	12.65	12.30	12.63	+.40
Mar (new)	12.68	12.98	12.68	12.98	+.44

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	148.17	29.27	26.82
Net change	+3.94	+1.64	+.54
Previous day	144.23	27.63	26.28
1938 high	145.67	32.31	32.54
1938 low	98.95	19.60	18.14

*Preliminary. (30 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wir vtc (2½e)	26	26	26
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Ainsworth	8	8	8
25	Ala Gt Sou (3e)	51¾	51¾	51¾
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	65⅜	64½	65½
900	Alum Co Am	116	114	116
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	104½	103½	104½
1300	Alum Ltd	129	127	129
1300	Am Airlines	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛
1000	Am Capital B	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Am Cap pf (1k)	23	23	23
600	Am Centrifugal	1⅞	1¾	1¾
125	Am C P&LA (1½e)	25	23	25
100	Am Cit P&LB	25¼	24½	25¼
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.55e)	25⅝	25	25½
1800	Am Gas&El (1.40)	11	11	11
400	Am Gen	28	27¾	28
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	5	4¾	5
300	Am Laun M (.80)	25¼	25¼	25¼
2000	Am Light& T (1.20)	17½	17	17½
150	Am Mfg	14⅞	14½	14¾
100	Am Maracaibo	18	17	18
100	Am Meter (1e)	¾	¾	¾
300	Am Republics (.10e)	23	23	23
500	Am Superpow	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
800	Am Superpw pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Anch Post F	15	14¾	15
100	Ang-Wupp (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Arctur Rad Tube	3	3	3
300	Ark Nat Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3	3	3
2500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	2⅞	3
1500	Asso G&E A	4½	4⅛	4½
300	Asso G&E pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Atl Cst Fish	7	6⅞	6⅞
20	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	39	39	39
200	Atlas Corp war	24½	24	24½
1400	Atlas Ply	12	12	12
300	Austin Silver M	18½	17⅞	18½
100	Automat Prod	½	½	½
200	Avery & Sons (.40e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
1400	Aviation & Tran	5⅛	5	5⅛
70	Axton-Fis A	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
1100	Babcock & Wil	35	34½	35
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30½	29¾	30½
1100	Baldwin Loco war	17½	16	17½
200	Baldwin Rub	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Barium Sta Stl	8	8	8
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Basic Dolomite	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Bath Irin Wks	6	6	6
700	Beech Aire	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Bell Aire	2½	2½	2½
25	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
100	Bellanca Aire	117	117	117
50	Bens & Hedges	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25	Bens & Hedges pf	18	18	18
600	Berk & Gay Furn	28	28	28
100	Birdsboro S Fdy	¾	¾	¾
700	Bliss (EW)	6	6	6
400	Blue Ridge	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
100	Blumenthal (S)	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Breeze Corp	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
500	Brewst Aero (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Bridgpt Mach	5¾	5⅝	5¾
50	Brill pf	71¼	69¾	71
400	Brown Co pf	25	25	25
600	Brown Rubber	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
150	Bickeye P L (1½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Buf N&EP 1 pf (5)	20½	20½	20½
1300	Bunk Hill & S	101½	101½	101½
500	Burry Biscuit	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Camden Fire Ins (1)	21	21	21
400	Can Marconi	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Carib Syn	1	1	1
2500	Carrier Corp	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞
1000	Catalin Am	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Celluloid	4	4	4
50	Celluloid pf	22¾	22	22¾
100	Celluloid 1 pf	55¾	55¾	55¾
100	Cen & Sou Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12½	12½	12½
80	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	88½	87	88½
500	Cen Ohio Stl	7	6½	7
100	Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cen St El 6% pf	4½	4½	4½
25	Cen St E 7% pf	12	12	12
100	Centrif Pipe	4	4	4
50	Cherry-Burrell	12½	13½	13½
100	City Auto Stpg	77½	77½	77½
1750	Chi Flex Shaft	75½	74¾	74¾
150	Childs Co	47½	46½	46½
1100	Cities Service	7¾	7¼	7¾
700	Cit Svc pf	37½	36¼	37½
900	City Auto Stpg	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Clark Control	15	15	15
700	Claude Neon Lts	1½	1¼	1½
100	Cleve El Illum (2)	35	34	35
700	Cleve Tract	5¾	5	5½
300	Colon Develop	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Colo Fuel & I war	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	54½	53½	54½
900	Colum O & C	3¼	3	3¼
100	Comwith & So war	1½	1½	1½
100	Comwlths Dis	4	4	4
100	Consol Coast	6¾	6¼	6¼
6300	Cons Coppermin (¼e)	6½	6	6½
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	69¾	69¼	69¾
400	Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
100	Cons Stl Corp	4¾	4¼	4¾
200	Cont G&E pf (7)	75½	75	75½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Cooper-Bess	8¼	7¾	8¼
200	Copper Range	6	5¾	6
1000	Cosoden Petro	1⅛	1	1
100	Cosden Petro pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
1600	Creole Pet (1½e)	22¼	21¾	22¼
200	Crocker-Wh El M	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cuneo Press	43¾	43¼	43¾
800	Darby Pet 1sf	10¼	9⅞	10¼
500	Dayton Rub	15½	15	15½
400	Det Gray Ir (.04)	22½	22½	22½
300	Det Stl Prod	31	30	31
100	Distill Liq	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Domin Stl & Coal	13¼	13	13¼
300	Durh Hos B	3¾	3½	3¾
800	Duro-Test (.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Duval Tex Sul	5¼	5¼	5¼
1700	Eagle Pich Ld	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
75	East G&F pr pf	11	11	11½
300	East Sta Corp	29	27⅞	29
100	East Sta pf A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	East SwahMB	20½	19¼	19¼
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	3½	3½	3½
200	Eisler Elec	15¾	15¾	15¾
12000	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
400	El Bond & Sh pf	8¼	7¾	8¼
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	58½	56¼	58½
100	El Pow As A	54¼	52	54¼
100	El P&L 2 pf A	3½	3½	3½
100	El P&L war	32	29	32
200	Elect Share	3½	3½	3½
200	Electrol vtc	1	1	1
100	Emsco D&Eq (.55e)	11	11	11
1100	Equity Corp	10	10	10
2100	Esquire-Coron (1.20a)	11⅞	10¾	11⅞
100	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5⅝	5	5
100	Fansteel Met	8	8	8
200	Fedders Mfg	6⅛	6	6⅛
200	Fidelio Brew	1¾	1¾	1¾
70	Fire Ass Phil (2)	60¼	60	60¼
3300	Fisk Rub	9⅜	9	9⅜
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	73	72	73
85000	Fla P&L $7 pf (3.60k)	67¼	64½	67¼
300	Ford M Can A (1)	22½	22	22½
52500	Ford M Can B (1)	22½	22½	22½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Frankl Ray	4	4	4
200	Gen Alloys	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Fdy	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Gen Pub S pf	45	45	45
50	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	74¼	74	74
900	Glen Aldn Coal (2e)	14	13	13½
100	Godchaux Sug B	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Goldfield Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Gorh Tog pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Grand Nat Films	18¼	18¼	18¼
600	Gray Tel PS	10½	10	10½
275	Gt Atl&P wv (3e4	63¾	61	63½
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	32	32	32
2700	GrummanAircE	13¾	13	13⅜
1700	Gulf Oil (¼e)	41¼	41	41
100	Hall Lamp	24	23⅝	24
800	Hat Corp Am B	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Hazeltine (3)	20½	20½	20½
1000	Hearn D St pf (3)	25	25	25
400	Heela M (.15e)	10¼	9¾	10
100	Hewwit Rub (.45e)	10	10	10
150	Hires A	54½	54½	54½
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
150	Horn & Hard (1.40)	36	35	36
100	Hormel A (2e)	22	22	22
100	Humble Oil (1¼e)	66	66	66
100	Hummel-Ross F	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Huyler's Del	4	4	4
100	Hygrade Fd	4½	4½	4½
200	Illowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Illowa Pow div et	4½	4½	4½
600	Ill Iowa Pow pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Ill Zinc	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Imp Chem Ind (.191e)	10	10	10
700	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	7½	7½	7½
100	Imp Tb Brit (1.223e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Ind Ter Ill A	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Ind Ter Ill pf	1	1	1
100	Indpls P&L pf(8½)	12½	11¼	12½
175	Indus Rinan pf	98	98	98
600	Ing Co N Am (2)	13	11	13
200	Int Hyd-El pf	69	66	69
1300	Int Pap & Pow war	2¾	2½	2¾
1700	International Pet (1½s)	25½	25¼	25⅝
100	Inter Prod	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Inter Radio (¼e)	10½	10	10½
100	Inters HomeEq (.44)	4	4	4
20	Inters Pw Del pf	6	5⅞	6
350	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18	17¾	17¾
100	Ital Superpow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
5200	Jacobs (F L)	5¼	4¾	5⅛
300	Jeannette Gl¼a	2½	2	2½
600	Jones & Lau Stl	32½	31⅝	42½
400	Kennedy5s	6⅝	5	5½
600	Keystone Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3½	3¾
50	Kop Co pf (5¼k)	73	73	73
800	Lake Shore M (4)	49¾	49	49¾
100	Lakey Pdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
1600	Lehigh C&N	27	26	27
1900	Leonard Oil Dev	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	Lion Oil	24	23½	23½
150	Lit Bros	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	Locke Stl Ch	15	14⅝	15
1400	Lockheed Aire	9½	9⅛	9⅛
800	Long Is Lig	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	Long Is Lg pf (2½)	22	22	22
50	Long Is L pf B (3)	27½	26	27½
1400	Lone Star Gas	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Lynch Corp (1½e)	37½	36½	37½
100	Mangel Stors	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Marion St Shov	8½	8½	8½
100	Massey-Harris	7½	7½	7½
200	Master Elec	16½	16¼	16½
500	McWill Dredg	18⅝	18	18⅝
225	Mead John (3a)	126	120	120
100	Mercast Stra	18	17½	17½
700	Merritt-C & S	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Metro Ed 16 pf	80	80	80
1200	Mid St Pet A vtc	5	4¾	4¾
100	Mich Stl Tube	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Michigan O&G	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	Mid St Pet B vtc	1	1	1
300	Mid West Corp	6¾	6½	6¾
700	Midwest Oil	8¼	8	8¼
50	Mine Mfg A Min	20¼	20¼	20¼
300	Mock J Voss	11¾	11¾	11¾
700	Molybdenum	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	Monogram Pict	2	2	2
700	Moore Crp cv pf A	160	160	160
2100	Mount City Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
700	Mount Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Mount St T&T	115¾	115¾	115¾
100	Murray Oh Mfg	9½	9½	9½
200	Muskeg P Ring	11	11	11
400	Nat Auto Fib	9¼	9	9¼
400	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Nat Fuel G	13	13	13
300	Nat Oil Prod	34¾	34¼	34¼
400	Nat P&L pf	62	60	62
100	Nat Rub Mch	6½	6½	6½
100	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nat Service pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Nat Trans	7	7	7
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2	2	2
100	Nat n Rad	1	1	1
100	Navarro Oil	15	15	15
300	Nehi Corp	43	41¾	43
50	NewEng T&T	99¼	97	97
500	NH Clock	7¼	7	7
100	New Idea inc (.45e)	12	12	12
2150	Raym Conc (1)	23¾	20	23
600	Reed Roll Bit .80a()	36½	36	36¼
100	Reed Srarn Inc (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Reynolds Inv	¼	¼	¼
900	Richmond Rad	3	2⅝	3
500	Rome Cable	10	9½	10
200	Roosevelt Fd	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Root Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
250	Royal Type	60	56⅞	60
100	Russeks F Ave (½)	7	7	7
1100	Rustless Iron	9	8¾	9
150	Safety Car H&L (1e)	68	64	68
900	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Samson Unit	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Samson Unit	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Schiff Co (¾e)	12½	12½	12½
600	Scovill Mfg	24½	23¾	24½
600	Scullin Stl	9¼	8⅞	9¼
300	Scullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1	1⅛
2500	Sel-Rite Mfg Rub	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Selected Ind Fabr	1	1	1
100	Seton Leather (½e)	6	6	6
900	Seversky Aire	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2200	Shattuck-Denn	7⅞	7¾	7½
250	Sher-Wms (2e)	117	115¾	117
20	Sher-Wms pf (5)	111½	111½	111½
100	Simplicity Pat	3½	3½	3½
100	Solar Mfg	4	4	4
100	Sonotone (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
300	Soss Mfg	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	So Coast (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20	S Cal Ed pf (1½a)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Span & Gen rcp	4	4	4
100	Stand Cap & S (1.60)	16½	16¼	16¼
50	Stand Inv pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
300	St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17½	17¾
500	S Oil Ohio (1)	22¾	22	22¾
300	St Pow & Lt	1¾	1¾	1¾
1200	Stand Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
6800	Stand Stl Sprg	24½	23	24¼
1600	Starrett Corp vtc	4¾	4¼	4¾
400	Strl Alum Prod	7¼	6¾	7¼
200	Sterling Brew (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sullivan Mach	111¾	111¼	111¾
200	Superior Oil Cal	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Swan-Finch Oil	5½	5½	5½
100	Taggs-Zeh	2¼	2¼	2¼
2100	Technicolor (.85e)	23¼	22⅝	23¼
50	Thew Shovel	17	17	17
1500	Hilo Roof (1)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1300	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	Todd Shipyds (3e)	58¾	58½	58½
600	Trans-Lux	2	1¾	2
100	Transwest Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tubize Chat	11	10⅞	11
200	Tubize Chat A	30	30	30
200	Tung-Sol Lamp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tung Sol pf (.80)	7¼	7¼	7⅛
200	Union Prem PS (1)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
5800	Unite Aire war	11½	10¾	11⅜

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	⅛@	⅛@
60 days	⅛@	⅛@
90 days	⅛@	⅛@
4 months	⅛@	⅛@
5-6 months	⅛@	⅛@

London Market

	Bid	Asked
Short bills	5/6/6	5/6/6
3 mos bills	11 6/32 d	11 9/32 d
Bar gold	144s 10d	145s 3½d
Bar silver	19d⅞	20d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	4-4½
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	2
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Paris	3½
San Francisco	1½	Prague	3
St. Louis	1½	Riga	5
Athens	6	Stockholm	2½
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Tokyo	3.29
Berlin	4	Sofia	4
Brussels	3	Warsaw	4½
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 5

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.80½	$4.79⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.80⅝	4.79⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0268⅝	.0267¾	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2280	.2300
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5445	†
Sweden—krona	.2472	.2467	.4537
Norway—krone	.2410	.2404	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2141	.2134	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0088¾	.0088¾	.0267
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0352
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212	.0251
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2096
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0438½	.0438½	.

Commerce and Finance •

Fundamental Data Point to Good Foundation for Trade Rise

• Business and Industry

Most Czech Goods Sold to U. S. Came From Sudetenland

WASHINGTON (AP)—Official records indicated tonight that the march of German soldiers into the Sudetenland might send American business shopping elsewhere for millions of dollars worth of goods formerly purchased from Czechoslovakia.

Although declining to interpret the data, the Commerce Department supplied on request an analysis of American-Czech trade which showed that the bulk of this country's purchases from the little republic came from the portion being taken over by Germany.

Some of these items undoubtedly will be imported from the same district even when it is part of Germany, but others may be purchased elsewhere because of the difficulty of German-American trade relations.

Because of alleged discrimination against American products, Germany is the only country in the world which does not receive the benefit of American tariff reductions made under reciprocal trade treaties. Therefore, Sudeten goods probably will cost more here when they are marked "made in Germany."

Of the goods that made up the $35,725,000 sent here last year by Czechoslovakia, only two major items—leather gloves and shoes—are produced substantially in the remaining portion of the Czech republic.

Glass and glass products led the list of Czech exports to the United States last year, totaling $2,940,000, but most of the Czech glass industry, especially the famous Gablontz works, are in Sudetenland.

The Czechs will keep the huge Bata shoe plants which sent $2,887,000 worth of goods here and also the leather glove plants which shipped $1,882,000 of their products.

Czechoslovakia's cotton textile industry is concentrated in the transferred territory. Americans last year bought $2,488,000 worth of cotton gloves and $1,386,000 worth of cotton cloth, damask and other manufactures from Czechoslovakia, and the Czechs bought much of their raw cotton from us.

American firms have been importing from the Sudeten area special kind of hops and barley malt to make Pilsen-type beer. Such imports amounted to $3,200,000 last year.

Other items supplied largely by the territory being occupied by Germany, and the amounts of United States purchases last year, include: Sulphite wood pulp, $1,765,000; beads and beaded articles, $1,377,000; towels, sheets, napkins, etc., $1,303,000; flax hemp and ramie woven fabrics, $1,216,000; precious stones and imitations, $1,065,000; artificial flowers and fruits, $771,000; buttons, $668,000; pottery, $599,000; china and earthenware, $378,000.

Engineering Awards Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York construction awards in September amounted to $289,725,000, the largest for any September since 1929, "Engineering News-Record" reported. The total was 38 per cent ahead of the month last year but two per cent under the August aggregate.

Construction volume in the first nine months of 1938 was brought to $2,004,260,000 by the September total. This was 6.3 per cent above the volume in the comparable 1937 period and was the highest nine-month level since 1930.

Nickel Plate Plan Is Made Operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad plan for the extension for three years of $14,807,000 of 6 per cent notes which were defaulted on their maturity last Saturday, has been declared operative.

The management had announced that failure of the extension plan would result in bankruptcy for the company.

Deposited, under the plan, are about 83.5 per cent of the defaulted notes, a slight decrease from the total reported about a week ago. This resulted from withdrawals of deposited notes, in one or two cases, it was said, by banking interests formerly close to the Nickel Plate. The declaration of operativeness puts a stop to withdrawals.

Suits have started in Municipal Court to force payment of the defaulted notes. In one case a plaintiff brought about 25 suits, one for each note held. This was in accord with practice followed some years ago when the notes were extended. The Nickel Plate is expected to contest the suits.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway controls the Nickel Plate through an investment of about $10,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Bonds of the Nickel Plate Railroad soared 22 points to 83 on the New York Stock Exchange today, following the overnight acceptance of the plan for extension of the 6s of '38 and the announcement by the road this morning that unpaid past due interest on certain other obligations would be met.

Automobile Output Rises 25 P. C. in Week

DETROIT (AP)—An advance of approximately 25 per cent in automotive production for the second consecutive week was reported by Ward's Automotive Reports, which predicted a "pronounced advance in auto industry operations during the period ahead."

Ward's estimated this week's production of cars and trucks at 25,405, as compared with 20,390 last week and 44,330 in this week a year ago.

Radio Sales Well Below Last Year; Outlook Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The radio industry has opened its 1939 season with outlook the brightest in many months, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Rising consumer incomes, the revival in home building and improved prospects for automobile sales were counted upon in the survey to stimulate demand for all types of receivers.

Inventories Reduced

Reduced inventory holdings and more comprehensive price agreements testify to the industry's progress in putting its own house in order.

"Results for the first six months of the year," says the report, "show distributors' sales off as much as 60 per cent against 1937 totals, with the average drop between 25 and 45 per cent. Manufacturers' output reflected the severe curtailment in schedules instituted in the last quarter of 1937 in order to hold stocks to current ordering levels.

"Narrowing of the gap from the previous year's level during the latter part of the period failed to raise the half-year total to within 70 per cent of the 1937 comparative.

"In contrast to the poor showing in the production and distribution divisions, broadcasting succeeded in chalking up sales gains over peaks established a year earlier. Billings of the major networks for the six-months period totalled $37,947,000, an increase of 6 per cent over the $35,918,000 for the first half of 1937. Television drew a little nearer to the popular market, with the scheduling of regular broadcasts in several cities and retailing of home receivers for $125 to $150.

"Against the peak levels recorded in early 1937, production figures for the first half of 1938 made poor comparisons. As new orders arrived slowly from dealers heavily stocked with new and repossessed models, producers held schedules to a minimum to avoid further inventory building.

"For the industry as a whole, output averaged 30 to 40 per cent below the same period of the previous year. Manufacturers in the low-priced field were able to report operations maintained at a somewhat higher rate than the average, but even in these lines production was down 10 to 25 per cent.

Good Dealer Response

"Dealer response to initial showings of 1939 models led many producers to revise upward working schedules planned for the Summer and Fall. Careful to keep operations in line with actual orders, however, manufacturers preferred to lose business, if necessary, than to build up reserve stocks against potential demand. On the basis of the improved trend in inquiries and orders, the trade estimated that approximately 4,000,000 sets would be produced between July 1 and the year-end.

"Though advertising revenue evidenced a downtrend from month to month, cumulative broadcast billings from January through July still showed a substantial gain over the 1937 period. Network sales for the seven months, compiled by Publishers' Information Bureau, totalled $42,440,323, 4 per cent more than in the previous year.

"Billings in the first quarter, the highest three-month total ever recorded, were responsible for the year-to-year increase; from April through July only May chalked up a gain over the 1937 comparative," concludes the report.

Antitrust Oil Suit Ends by Agreement

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Texas' antitrust suit against 15 major oil companies and two associations has been settled by agreed judgment.

The settlement called for payment of $425,000 by only one defendant, the Texas Petroleum Marketers Association.

The Association also paid $25,000 to special counsel who aided the State.

The suit was filed in 1931 by Gov. James V. Allred, then Attorney General.

The State had sought maximum penalties of $17,850,000 and forfeiture of the defendants' charters.

Street Takes Stock of Factors Making for Business Expansion

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—War-scares over, the Street looks to fourth quarter business prospects. Catching their breath after the recent roller-coaster ride of stock prices, traders here are looking inland again to count the smoking chimneys and rolling freight cars and in general to survey the domestic picture. Following are some of the Street's expectations, colored by the belief that the wilder guesses are the more interesting and usually the more correct.

A smart further business improvement is expected. The Federal Reserve Board production index (76 in May, 88 in August) is expected to hit pretty close to 100 by the end of the year. In this decade the fluctuations of business activity and of stock and commodity prices are wider than they ever were before, and 100 on the F. R. B. index will bring it back merely to the level of last October and reflect little more than half as fast a change on the upside as the change on the downside last autumn. It will be one of the fastest rises on record, but on the other hand will reflect an increase of only 25 points in seven months; the 1937 decline was nearly 40 points in five months. What goes down can come up.

That Building Stimulus

First impetus is building, particularly residential, under the stimulus of the FHA 90 per cent mortgage insurance. Most popular new houses cost between $4,000 and $6,000. Nothing spectacular is expected from corporate building. But government-financed public works are expected to soar.

So far the only part of pump-priming to get under way is WPA and AAA. Through September these two have spent about $650,000,000 against about $370,000,000, but PWA and U. S. Housing outlays are way behind last year, soon to catch up. Federal deficit for the first three months is only about $700,000,000, leaving about $3,300,000,000 of deficit to be incurred in the remaining nine months.

Next big stimulant is expected from the motor industry. One thing and another, strikes and mechanical troubles, have held back the program, and all the while consumer demand has been piling up. Dealers say the war scare hasn't stayed consumer demand by a single car. Output in September was only about 95,000 cars, but for this month it is expected to reach around 275,000 cars—nearly three times as many. For the first eight months we turned out only 1,335,000 cars, against 3,721,000 in the same period last year. So a large vacuum must exist in the form of consumer demand (it is argued).

Steel Outlook Bullish

More cars mean more steel. Steel operations are 47 per cent and probably would have been 50 last month but for the threatened war. People here expect 60 per cent by Thanksgiving, 70 per cent by New Year's. Then they will make another guess.

The only dull spot in the steel business is in tinplate. Operations are 30 per cent, lagging because there has been no cut from $5.35 per 100 pounds. There was no cut because there might have been war and a shortage of tin. Now war is out, there is still apparently to be no cut. So can-makers say "no cut, no orders." They have some inventories.

Speaking of inventories, this word is used frequently in bullish predictions. The argument is that the business slow-down last spring must have bared shelves. Nobody here takes much stock in published inventory statistics, because hunch and theory are valued in the Street above statistics. But the theory seems to click with the situation. An orthodox business-cycle theory in the Street is that consumer demand is fairly constant, but that business collectively first overestimates it, then underestimates it, first piles up inventory, then runs it off (not conceding that officials would be any more far-sighted, but less).

Better Rail Earnings Seen

Railroad earnings are expected to be bigger and better. For August, Class 1 roads' net operating income was only 10 per cent below the previous August, or $45,000,000 against $50,000,000. September figures should match last year and from October on they should overtake it. This is pretty good because carloadings are still behind last year. Also it is better than expected.

Regional Shipping Advisory Boards estimate collectively that fourth-quarter carloadings will be 3.6 below 1937, but these R. S. A. B. guesses are always slow—too bearish after a decline, too bullish after a rise. Fourth-quarter carloadings will probably be 10 per cent above last year.

Commodity prices are expected to rise, perhaps 10 per cent. The averages have been standing still in the last six weeks, but only because the war has sent some up, some down. Farmers are already starting to press for higher loan values on their crops. Wheat looks higher and there isn't any heavy loan-wheat hanging over the market; there is an unusually narrow margin between wheat and corn. Rubber has leaped again to a new 1938 high on peace news; another increase is talked for copper despite reopening of Anaconda's Butte mines.

If American commodity prices rise, and British commodity prices continue down, sterling should rise. This should help "in the long run." It would mean that the British could undersell us enough to increase the trade demand for sterling and decrease the trade demand for dollars.

"Hot Money" Movement

There is talk of a return flow of some of the hot money that came over in September. The Treasury can let it go and not worry. It has more spare pockets full of redundant gold than it can use now and it has no more maturities this year except a few $100,000,000 lots of bills coming due in odd weeks. There is a good chance that excess reserves can rise above the present $3,100,000,000 level but no reason on earth for expecting them to fall below that level.

Assuming all these other things to be true, commercial loans will probably begin to rise from here, having lain low all summer. For September, they were down $73,000,000 in the New York City reporting member banks. Reasons given are three: (1) when business turns up many firms use first gains to pay off gratefully the bank loans which the banks have been nursing along with renewals for months; (2) with reduced automobile output and sales, instalment paper has shrunk and instalment firms haven't been borrowing so heavily from the banks; (3) some corporations like U. S. Steel have sold bonds and retired bank loans.

A lively revival of new capital flotations is expected immediately. August flotations were the most in a year, September the least since February and about a third those of August. Investment bankers stood aside first for the Treasury, then for the war risks. Now the talks is that October offerings may reach $300,000,000, or more than August.

Virginia Utility Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., heads a syndicate offering to the public the largest issue of utility bonds since early in August. The issue is in the form of $37,500,000 of Virginia Electric and Power Company first and refunding mortgage series B 3½ per cent bonds due in 1968 at 103½ and interest from Sept. 1.

The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds, the $4,000,000 of bank loans, and a $1,500,000 contribution by the Engineers Public Service Company to the common stock capital of the company will be used to redeem $37,488,000 of first and refunding 4 p. c. mortgage bonds, Series A, for the payment on Oct. 10 of $800,000 of notes held by banks, and for the construction of a 40,000 kilowatt addition to the generating capacity in Richmond, Va., estimated to cost $3,350,000.

The utility is negotiating to borrow $4,000,000 from banks over the next year. Evidenced by serials notes, this loan and the bonds to be offered will constitute the company's entire debt.

Beginning on June 1, 1947, a sinking fund is provided in the amount of three-fourths of 1 per cent semi-annually, equivalent to $562,500 annually on the basis of the total amount of Series B bonds to be outstanding.

Anaconda Copper Mining Plans to Reopen Mine

NEW YORK (AP)—Continuing its expansion of production, the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. plans to reopen its Mountain Con Mine in the Butte, Mont., area, it was learned in Wall Street.

This would make the third mine of the company going back into operation since Sept. 1 and would raise the working force to about 4250 men compared with a low of about 1600 in August.

Suspension of the Mountain Con property was announced late in the spring when the industry undertook curtailment of output to avoid further accumulation of unsold metal. Meanwhile, revival of metal demand has cut into surplus stocks.

Ickes Declares PWA Funds About Used Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Administrator Harold L. Ickes said today PWA expected to exhaust available funds during the next two weeks, leaving thousands of public works projects for which no allotments can be made.

If all the 12,804 applications received by PWA before the deadline last Friday were to be approved, Mr. Ickes said, they would require loans of $768,298,529 and grants of $1,881,884,891.

PWA, however, had only $965,000,000 for its 1938 program and of this less than $100,000,000 remains unallotted.

Asks Court to Limit SEC Investigation

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has asked to confine the Securities and Exchange Commission's "limitless" investigation of the Associated Gas & Electric and the New England Gas & Electric groups to a determination of whether the Utilities Employees Securities Company is an "affiliate" of those concerns.

The court set next Friday for the SEC to show cause why joint hearings on a petition by the Employees' Company for "exemption" from its rulings and investigation should not be suspended and the employees be given a separate hearing.

Walter Biddle Saul, counsel for the Employees' Company, said that the company represented employees of the two large utilities who invest part of their earnings in stock and bond portfolios. He said it was independent of the operating firms.

SEC hearings begun in Washington several weeks ago have produced only "irrelevant" testimony dealing with "private and personal affairs of witnesses," Mr. Saul complained.

AAA Disbursements

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported it disbursed $55,140,808 in benefit payments to farmers and administrative expenses during July and August of this year. It said administrative expenses, exclusive of those of local county farmer committees, totaled $3,134,703.

Management Data On Rail Wage Are Disputed by Hay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Railroad labor counsel questioned today as ill-founded the testimony of a witness for the railroads that the wages they pay are high in comparison with other industries.

Charles M. Hay, representing 18 brotherhoods, asked an emergency fact-finding board to discard a pile of charts and graphs offered by the carriers in an effort to justify a proposed 15 per cent wage reduction.

The board was named by President Roosevelt in an attempt to forestall a strike voted by railroad men in protest against the cut.

Mr. Hay sharply cross-examined Dr. Williford King, New York University economist who prepared the wage studies for the carriers.

The brotherhood attorney contended that Mr. King had failed to include thousands of part-time workers in his charts. These charts showed the average rail worker topped those in nearly every other industry in hourly and weekly wages.

"The railroad industry runs 12 months a year and 24 hours a day," Mr. Hay said, "and cannot be compared to many of these other industries that operate on a seasonal basis and employ many unskilled workers."

Mr. King had testified that railroad wages were at an all-time peak in the first six months of this year while in nearly all other industries the wage trend turned downward.

He said yesterday the 'shrinkage in railway income is so large as to forecast bankruptcy of the industry unless the situation is remedied.

Norris Has Plan For Solution Of Railroad Problem

CHICAGO (AP)—Railroadman E. E. Norris has submitted a 53-word program for solution of the railroads' complicated economic problems. It was:

"Let the railroads be run as a business the same as your business, with reasonable freedom to price their product, to adjust their facilities and services to business needs and their expenses to their necessities. And give them fair and relatively equal conditions of competition and regulation with all other agencies of transportation."

The suggestion was embodied in an address by Mr. Norris, President of the Southern Railway System, prepared for delivery to the transportation division of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

To accomplish his objectives, he said, there will be required studied and comprehensive legislation and some changes in public administration to modernize it to the tempo of modern transportation as a whole. He added:

"I think the time has come when, in co-operation with our fellow workers and the public regulatory bodies, something constructive can and will be done about it."

Joins Gillette

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J. P. Spang, Jr.

Who resigns as Vice-President of Swift & Co. in Charge of Sales, has accepted position of Executive Vice-President of the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Canadian Financing In September Below Like Month of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Government, provincial, and municipal financing in Canada during September totaled $50,784,747, consisting almost entirely of two lots of $25,000,000 each of treasury bills issued for refunding purposes, according to statistics compiled by Wood, Grundy & Co., Ltd. New financing by municipalities accounted for the remaining $784,747. There was no provincial financing. For the corresponding month last year financing amounted to $53,713,077 and in 1936 to $145,781,750. All financing was done in Canada in September this year.

For the first nine months of this year total Canadian bond financing aggregated $776,244,829, of which $652,494,945 was for refunding purposes and $123,749,884 was for new money. This compared with $809,181,587 in the same period last year and $830,179,365 in 1936.

With no important corporate financing during the month of September the total for the nine months of this year stood at $54,645,500, against $52,610,500 at the end of the first eight months. For the first nine months last year corporate financing totaled $124,893,800.

World Prosperity Seen Waiting On Advance by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The restoration of trade prosperity throughout the world is waiting only upon that of the United States, according to the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

The Bank's current monthly review bases this conclusion upon detailed examination of the extent to which in the past, ups and downs of trade elsewhere have followed similar fluctuations in the United States. "It is largely the set-back in America last year," the Bank says, "which accounts for the present recession in world trade. Conversely it is to recovery in America that we look to prevent the world recession from going further, and to bring a reversal of the decline."

It follows, the bank thinks, that the proposed trade between the United States and Britain—as being the world's two greatest trading companies—may produce even more striking improvement.

The brightness of this prospect, the Bank agrees, may be somewhat dimmed by Britain's prior commitments to the overseas nations of the British Commonwealth. On the other hand, it sees hope in the fact that both the United States and Britain support the unconditional "most-favored-nation" arrangement.

This means that any Anglo-American tariff concessions that may be arranged will at the same time constitute "an offer to the world to participate." Another favorable factor, the bank suggests, is to be found in the fact that some recovery has already occurred. Such recovery, it says, is chiefly reflected in the depletion of stocks built up in 1936 and early 1937. If this movement develops and is reinforced by an Anglo-American trade pact, the Bank concludes, substantial forces toward the uplift of world trade will have been set in motion.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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General Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Corman, 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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(Continued)

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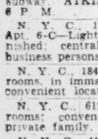

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; 21 Frost St.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly lady to board; good home; pleasant front room, references. TRO. 9142.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WOMAN desires home where occasional loving care is available; not bedfast; Lansdale or other locality; necessarily very reasonable. G-2, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 548 West 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; quiet, rest and study, near church; $1.00 daily, up. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON — Beautiful homelike rooms, one with private bath, shower; elevator; overlooking Fenway; near The Mother Church. Warren, COM. 7573.

BOSTON—Comfortable, attractive rooms; hot and cold running water; overlooking The Mother Church park. COM. 6007.

BOSTON, 64 Pinckney Street—Guest House; quiet; well appointed house for business people. LAF. 7589.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large corner room, attractively furnished, near bath; business man, woman; excellent location; private family. LON. 3198.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St., Apt. 8-F — Unfurnished room; share furnished kitchen, bathroom; $25; opposite 3rd Church; woman.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 48 Mass. Ave., opp. Technology, attractive front room, pleasant and comfortable. TRO. 1544.

N. Y. C.—Comfortable, large room; 418 Central Park West; private family; reasonable; business person, one block Eighth Avenue subway. ATKINSON, Academy 2-2377 after 6 P. M.

N. Y. C., 162 West 54th (Cor. 7 Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Light, front, attractively newly furnished; centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 184 W. 82nd—Clean, sunny, single rooms, in immaculate, walk-up apartment; $4; convenient location. ROUZEE (Apt. 5 South).

N. Y. C., 612 West 112th—Attractive, light rooms; convenient transportation, homelike, private family. Phone UN. 4-4894.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5-A—One room, facing Drive; also two lovely rooms with bath. UN. 4-6547.

PHILADELPHIA, West — Rooms, double, single; private family; one block from elevated and suburban bus; housekeeping if desired. 56 N. Hirst St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Business men or woman; pleasant, homelike rooms; all conveniences; walking distance to city. Tel. DE. 1767

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

YEADON, PA.—Cheerful front room, private family; shady lawn near station; short ride to city; gentleman preferred. 634 Yeadon Ave.

ROOMS WANTED

BY business woman, attractively furnished room and bath or with kitchenette, available garage. Box C-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOUSE CLEANER—Colored, 27, honest, thorough worker, experienced, pleasing personality, good references, work by the day. Call HIGH. 2462, Roxbury, Mass., evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, middle-aged woman, companion, plain cooking, light housework, $30 per month. Write Box P-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER (middle-aged), good cook, manager; wishes give loving service to lady or gentleman; country preferred. Write Box B-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y. — Middle-aged widow wishes position as housekeeper in motherless home; grown children; capable assuming all duties; excellent references. Daisy Burroughs, 154 Merrick Road.

MANAGING housekeeper or companion, capable taking full charge; well educated, excellent references. Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MRS. DOW wishes to place her colored cook in adult family; in her employ 7 years. West Newton 2384.

NURSE - COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER; good references. Telephone Lynbrook 739 (New York).

WOMAN, having helped two concerns build national reputation and volume, seeking similar employment in New York. Write Box G-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELIZABETH BENNETT, Teacher of Piano. Graduate of American Institute of Applied Music. Pianist First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rackensack, N. J. Private and class instruction. Studio, 690 Oradell Ave., Oradell, N. J.

ARE YOU satisfied with your speech and posture? Skillful instruction given adults and children. MARION D. ROBB, 520 West End Ave., New York City. Endicott 2-7087.

CHARLES LAGOURGUE STUDIOS
For Better SINGING and MUSICIANSHIP
Send for Information
35 West 57th Street, New York City

DRAWING, water color, painting; private instruction or classes; student of Pinze, Paris; Eliot O'Hara, Maine. J. W. S. COX, Jr., Phone Cir. 8132.

ELIZABETH MIMS ARMSTRONG, Teacher of Piano, 1835 Phelps Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone North 2583-J.

FRENCH GEORGETTE JOLY, B. S., 14 Orkney Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 8486, 8-11, after 6 P. M.

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet-toe, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y. Phila. Wash. N. H. Me. Tel. Somerset 0878-0034-W. 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

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MANUSCRIPTS, letters, documents; confidential work intelligently prepared by experienced authors' typist. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N.Y.C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonab.y Priced.
Other Kent Restaurants:
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

CAMDEN

Walter Van Stan
Printer
Specializing in Small Rush Jobs
Phone 7115-M
536 Erie Street, Camden, N. J.

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppe
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
636 Haddon Ave., Collingswood
190 W. Clinton Ave., Oaklyn

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
FINNEY WOOD'S MEN'S SHOP
Collingswood and Haddonfield
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your Hair's Sake
Get a Hot Oil
Permanent Wave
GUILLAUME'S
DAINTY DEB SHOP
84 No. Walnut Street
Or. 5-9750

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescents will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

We have moved across the street
We invite you to see our New Store
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
617 CENTRAL AVENUE

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8503

Chas. T. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Handmade Silk Neckties
of Finest Workmanship, $1 and up
Bessie A. Sands
Buy Direct From Maker and Save
37 No. Walnut St. *"Tampter"*
OR. 3-8988 Trade Mark Reg.

FALL DRESSES
in Newest Styles and Colors
From $7.95 to $14.95
ANNA KAMPMEYER
1 No. Arlington Avenue
Minor Alterations Free of Charge

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
534 MAIN STREET
EAST ORANGE

BOOKS GIFTS
Greeting Cards Circulating Library
(JOIN FREE—10c FOR 3 DAYS)
Central Book and Gift Shop
564 Central Ave. East Orange, N. J.
OR. 5-2556

D'Elia Shoe Shop
Shoe Rebuilders and Dyers
For 20 Years at the Same Address
8 Washington St. OR. 3-8460

MARY GOEHRING
Dressmaking and Alterations
55 Lenox Avenue Orange 4-5731

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4182

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 Main St., near Library Hack. 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR INSURANCE
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing • Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

HADDON HEIGHTS

W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing and Heating
Chambers Gas Ranges
Refrigerators—Dexter Washers
Oil Burners
605 Station Ave., Haddon Hts., N. J.
PHONE H. H. 3210

'blue coal'
COKE FUEL OIL
HADDON HEIGHTS ICE & COAL CO.
MRS. E. N. C. DAVIS
Phones 743 and 600

General Insurance
A. E. PROWATTAIN
Insurance Counselor
Since 1922. Specializing in Camden County
Phone Haddon Heights 3006
or Walnut 2200

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
$30 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
138 Newark Ave Phone Del. 3-6294

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

REFURNISH
New Fall Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers—Interior Decorating
The Little Drapery Shop
97 Baker Street SO. 2-2625

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4714

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A General Insurance Service
All Forms Written—
Strongest Companies
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Mo. 2-6663-M
OFFICE
84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. 3-3020 — 2021

KEHLBECK'S
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Free Delivery
210 Bellevue Ave.
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M-3-0630

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HECKEL'S *Est. 1876*
Prime Meats and Poultry, Bacon
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables
Finest Creamery Butter
FREE DELIVERY
40 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J. B-2-0770

Montclair 2-0555
Catherine
Millinery—Gowns
South Fullerton Ave., Montclair

Carroll Gown Shop
Imported Sports Wear
Distinctive Gowns for All Occasions
Suits, Coats, Sweaters,
Millinery, Blouses
OPEN EVENINGS
20 Church St., Montclair, M-3-0897

MADISON'S
Books, Stationery, Gifts
Engraving—Printing
Cameras—Photographic Supplies
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Oriental Rugs Plain Carpets

C. M. ARSLANIAN
In Business Over 25 Years
25 SOUTH PARK STREET
Washing, Repairing, Dyeing Rugs

Custom Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES
Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needle Point
27 Church St Montclair 2-9818

J. BROWN
25th Anniversary Sale
All Furs Specially Priced
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266

Treytag and Anderson INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

MURPHY'S
"REAL CLEANING"
All Work Done in Our Plant
226 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair

Fashion Fur Shop
Ladies' Tailors
Suits, Coats, Tailored Dresses. Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing, Remodeling Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M 2-1242

Sun Dried Laundry
HAS MOVED
We invite you to call us to take those clothes and give them high class laundering.
PRICE WILL SUIT YOU
324 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
M 2-1092

NORTH STAR BLANKETS
Monogrammed
Handkerchiefs
for Christmas
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
418 Bloomfield Ave.,
Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

A.C.BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
New Ray—the Perfect Machineless Permanent Wave
Other Permanents—$3 to $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

PHONE ORANGE 3-0700
OLSEN'S HOLLYWOOD
FLORAL SHOPPE
Choice Line of
Potted Plants and Flowers
87-89 Main Street near Hillyer Street

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

Traflets
HOME MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
Tel. OR. 3-8624
Cor. SO. ESSEX AVE. and CENTRAL AVE.

New Fall Showing
SUITS *and* OVERCOATS
Hart Schaffner & Marx
at the
MORRIS SHOP
296 Main St. Cor. Day St.

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Nestle's Ever-Ready Cocoa—
½-lb. 22c, 1 lb. 39c
Rinso Deal—1 large and 1 small pkg. Both 24c
Rumford Baking Powder 35c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

Rug Cleaning Specialists
Expert Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Mothproofing, Storage
Stewart & Van Duyne
Newark, N. J. Bigelow 3-5040

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

R. PAUL,
Try our Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
EASTER SPECIALS
16 Main Street West Orange
OR 3-7948

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

Cooke Coal & Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
D. L. & W. COAL
Phone Pa. 2-1784, Paterson WX 7010

PLAINFIELD

When in Need of a
FURRIER
Consult
VOGELS
206 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to Daily Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
Lillian Abrams and Cora E. Neighbor
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
JEWELERS SINCE 1893
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
Cash or Credit

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Made to Measure Clothes
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Hack. 2-6989 246 Main Street

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
AIRTEMP OIL BURNERS
Telephone Hack. 2-0067

Hardware Paints Housefurnishings
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
"Authorized Norge Dealers"

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

HOOD - STEVENS, INC.
L'Aiglon, Hostess and Quaker Lady Dresses
Rayons—Acetates—Challies
$3.98—$6.50—$7.98

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
at SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd

G. I. McNEIL
Fine Upholstering
Draperies
Furniture—Carpets
55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

Amy McDowell Shop
CORSETS
Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard Lingerie
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
SPORT FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1881

Noble's Sweet Shoppe
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
Delicious Sandwiches and Salads
Schrafft's—Page & Shaw—
Whitman's Chocolates
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK

HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS
Oilboilers, Oilfurnaces, Air Conditioning Units, Oil Burning Water Heaters, Circulating Heaters, Room Coolers
TATTERSALL'S

UNION CITY

THE ROSE M. BOENING
Style Shop
Complete Line of Fall Dresses and Coats
650 Bergenline Avenue
Tel. Union 7-4089, Union City, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

UNION CITY

(Continued)

B. S. ANDREWS
Jewelry
Master Watch Repairing
147 48th Street, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES — BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
822 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

See Our New Fall Fabrics
Wools, Silks, Velvets
Blankets, Curtains, Domestics
We also make curtains and draperies to order
SILK & COTTON SHOP
121 E. Broad Street

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

These Famous Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver Walk-Over
Peacock Dr. Locke
Vitality Rhythm Step
Arnold Balance in Motion
Authentic Blit-Rite
Florsheim

Packard Motor Cars
Zimmerman & Ream Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484
Allentown, Penna.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Square, Allentown, Pa.

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-8013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

BETHLEHEM

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.
GRAND DISPLAY of MILLINERY

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

20th Anniversary Banquet
Business and Professional Women's Club
LAWRENCE HOTEL
Thurs., Oct. 13th, 6:30 p. m.
Tickets $2.00
Speaker Marjorie Shuler

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
61st Anniversary
Now in Progress.
Shop for Bargains

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaners by the Zoric System
PHONE ARDMORE 175

Lois Umbsen Galleries
63 St. James Place, Ardmore
Interior Decorating
Antiques, Unusual Gifts, Upholstery
ARDMORE 385

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

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PENNSYLVANIA

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Daily Features Page

Heave-Ho!

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Lending a Hand With the Nets on a Gloucester Fisherman

Boys

They litter all the neighborhood with boys' accouterment,
And of my tidy lily pool, they make a stormy sea.
They tunnel through the vacant lot, or pitch a frowsy tent,
And then out-Tarzan Tarzan in the alley pepper tree.
They make a hubbub and a muss that I can hardly bear,
But when the paper comes recording tales of war each day,
The quick reproof upon my lips is turned into a prayer,
O God, be kind and give them all the time you can to play.
—Gene Moore in the Christian Herald

Party Fun

Musical Moments

Musical Moments is an amusing and interesting game for adults and children alike. Make out a list of 10 words such as "home," "moon," "song," etc., and give each person a copy of the list. At a given signal, all should be told to name three songs with each word in its title.

For instance the word "song" might have listed under it, "My Song," "The Song of Songs," and "Pagan Love Song."

Give about two minutes for each word in the list, and at the end of 20 minutes (if you have 10 words in the list), call time; and whoever has the list complete, or nearest complete, wins the game—Mrs. Everett C., Moscow, Idaho.

Odds and Ends

Ancient Backgammon

A backgammon board with dice and disks was found not long ago in Babylonian excavations.

From the Chinese

The first written language in Japan was Chinese, which was brought into Japan in the third century by Koreans.

Green Mountain Profile

Vermont's highest mountain is Mansfield, 4,393 feet. It is made up of several peaks resembling a human profile.

American Classic

Stephen Foster, writer of American folk songs, was not familiar with the name "Suwannee River" when he wrote the song. The name was chosen at random from a map.

In Lighter Vein

Proven Success

The salesman was applying for a new job, and the manager seemed a little doubtful of his capabilities.

"You know," he told the applicant, "we must have a really good, persevering man, who gets the orders."

"Listen," replied the other, "when I approach a prospect the deal is as good as over. Why, once when I was working for an electrical firm, I sold my wife a refrigerator when I knew I couldn't afford it, and that we only had gas."—Answers.

Brief and Informal

In replying to Mrs. Smith, is it proper to say, okay yes ma'am, or Yes, Mrs. Smith?

Answer: Yes, Smith.—Emily Post in a syndicated column.

Or, more colloquially, "Yes, Smitty."—New Yorker.

A Substantial Reduction

A long-winded lawyer defended a client unsuccessfully, and during the trial the judge received the following note: "The prisoner humbly prays that the time occupied by the plea of the counsel for the defense be counted in his sentence."—Christian Advocate.

Pioneering

I will not be responsible for any debts made only by myself after Jan. 5, 1938.—Charles J. Patteet, 225 Segur.—Adv. in the Toledo Blade.

Sounds like a good idea. You might let us know how it works out. —New Yorker.

Daily Anecdote

Fiske's Development

When John Fiske, who later became one of America's greatest historians and a professor at Harvard, was a small boy, he collected bones and bits of old rubber in the streets and dooryards and sold them to junkmen, that he might acquire the means of purchasing a second-hand Greek-English lexicon. Later Fiske became famous as a philosopher and an historical lecturer.

Once he and some other literary personages of Boston were discussing "Mother Goose." He displayed such knowledge of the origin of its rhymes and jingles that he was invited by the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, who was present, to write up the subject; and "Myths and Myth-Makers" was the result, tracing the history of many ancient legends and nursery tales.

Quotation for Today

OUR greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—CONFUCIUS.

Frail Denizens of the Deep

Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Broadhurst, Honolulu

These Threadfish Are Aptly Named

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Stars Twinkle And Planets Do Not?

The reason that stars twinkle and planets do not is fundamentally a matter of the relative distances of these two types of celestial bodies from the earth.

Stars are flaming suns extremely distant from the earth. The nearest star (except the sun) is some 25,500,000,000,000 miles away. The beam of light from a star which enters the eye is approximately 1-10 of an inch in diameter, varying with the degree of darkness of the night.

Before reaching our eye, this slender string of light passes through the blanket of air that surrounds the earth. This terrestrial atmosphere varies in density, due to irregularities in its temperature, hot air being lighter and less dense than cold.

As light passes from a medium of one density to that of another, it is refracted—that is, its direction is changed slightly, resulting in a general unsteadiness. Still another reason for the twinkling of starlight is what is known as the "interference of light."

The changes in density of the air through which the beam passes may result in the light on opposite edges of the narrow beam passing through different effective thickness of air, so that the corresponding waves may be delayed by different amounts.

Light is thought to travel in waves, and if the delay of part of the beam is equal to one half a wavelength, the crest and the trough of the wave will arrive simultaneously, tending to cancel one another. As a result, the image of the star comes to the eye with an "on again, off again," motion or twinkle.

Planets are much nearer to the earth than are the stars. This is indicated by the fact that viewing planets through large telescopes shows them to have appreciable disks, while no amount of magnification has yet made stars appear other

than as points of light.

At a mile above the earth, the rays from the planet Saturn, for example, fill an area six inches in diameter. This increased diameter provides ample room for the individual light beams to average out and combine to provide an image to the eye which is steadily bright.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Continuing Service

Claremore, Okla.

When Dr. G—— passed on, his wife, who had been his helper, began to look about for ways to continue her service to her fellow man.

In a short time she opened her big home for a place of rest, and she put seats out in the back yard with a sign inviting the public to stop for a while and view the flower garden; yet even then she felt she had not done all she could.

How quiet the house seemed without the many, many telephone calls!

Mrs. G—— continued to give thought to other ways of service. Finally, hearing through some of her friends that they were needing domestic help, she assisted them in securing maids.

Now she runs a free employment bureau; and many are the telephone calls expressing gratitude from both employees and employers!

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column. Ideas that have brought supply $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Flower Pots Have a Ready Sale

I started by purchasing a batch of common flower-pots of varied sizes, costing on an average of 3 cents each. These I enameled in different colors and varnished for protection, after bright and beautiful flower pictures were cemented on (using transparent varnish over the pictures). I prepare about 10 each hour of actual work; and I sell them for about 25 cents each.

I often get orders for certain kinds; and in such cases I charge from 30 to 40 cents each. Now I have a helper, paying her on a commission basis, and she is earning more than she could for longer hours at housework, sewing, or washing. If business continues to increase, I shall have to secure another helper.—Mrs. W. S. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something to Think About*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE — IF YOU'RE GOING TO LAUNCH THIS SUBMARINE TOMORROW, I HAVE TO KNOW WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO WITH IT !!
YOU HAVE HEARD OF SUNKEN TREASURE, HAVE YOU NOT? GREAT QUANTITIES OF GOLD BULLION ON THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN... !!
YES
WELL... WITH THIS SUBMARINE WE WILL SALVAGE THE GOLD FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA !! WE SHALL PROBABLY RECOVER ABOUT A MILLION DOLLARS A MONTH — !!
HMM — WELL — FOR A MILLION DOLLARS I MIGHT CONSIDER IT !!

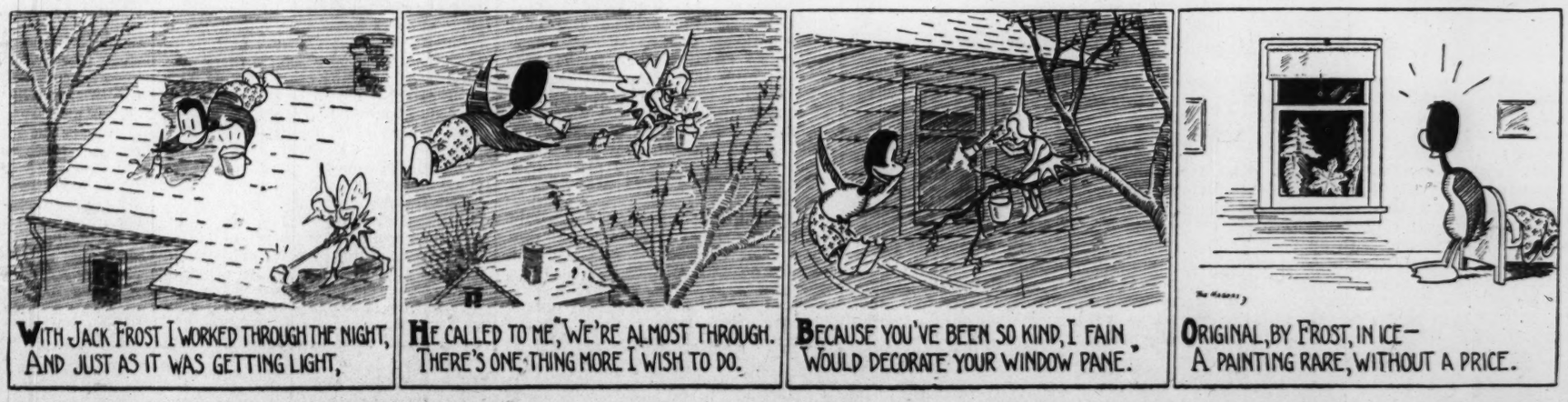
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sherlock Sponge*

By CARMACK

Today I told Sponge how I had been unable to catch whoever it was throwing things against my dog house —
And I asked her to climb up a tree by the side of it and keep a sharp lookout —
Well, we had to wait and wait —
Then suddenly there was the usual loud BANG! and out I rushed —
"Did you see them?" I wagged excitedly as she came down out of the tree —
"I saw an apple fall off the tree and land on your house, if that's what you mean," she purred—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Frost, the Artist*

By THE HAGERS


WITH JACK FROST I WORKED THROUGH THE NIGHT, AND JUST AS IT WAS GETTING LIGHT,
HE CALLED TO ME, "WE'RE ALMOST THROUGH. THERE'S ONE THING MORE I WISH TO DO.
BECAUSE YOU'VE BEEN SO KIND, I FAIN WOULD DECORATE YOUR WINDOW PANE."
ORIGINAL, BY FROST, IN ICE— A PAINTING RARE, WITHOUT A PRICE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

King Cotton's Hard Rule

HALF the South is producing cotton at ruinous prices and asking Washington to save it from the disaster this practice entails. Undoubtedly the conditions which impelled Southern Senators to lay siege to the White House and Department of Agriculture are genuinely distressing. Eight cents a pound is painfully small return for the hard work it takes to grow the fiber.

Yet it is questionable whether the subsidy asked by the cotton Senators is a real remedy as it affects either the interests of the South or the Nation. The request is that the Government, in effect, repeat its price guarantee of last year, though over a slightly wider price spread, on the cotton grown within the acreage allotments of the soil conservation program.

Payments of $130,000,000 from tariff revenues have lately been completed on the 1937 crop, making up as nearly as possible a 12-cent price to planters who received around 9 cents a pound. In this instance, however, the Government is asked to raise its loan rate on cotton to between 11 and 12 cents, which would simply mean that the Government soon would have bought a large part of the 1938 crop at a price nearly 50 per cent above the world market.

With the Government already holding 7,000,000 bales of cotton under loans, Uncle Sam would soon be engaged in holding off the market a surplus equal to half a year's supply for the whole world. And as for moving that surplus to the rest of the world in any greater quantity than at present, that certainly could not be done at 12 cents or even 9 cents under existing conditions. An export subsidy amounts to international price cutting with the population of the United States bribing, or attempting to bribe, other populations to take away thousands of tons of American soil fertility.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has very reasonably declared that if a subsidy is to be paid he would rather have it used to increase the consumption of cotton in the United States and particularly among the very families of the South who produce it. These, ironically, are among the least able to purchase the product of their own hands after its value has been increased from two to five times by spinning, weaving, and sewing into clothing.

The brutal fact is that neither the world nor the United States will take all the cotton the South is capable of producing if it devotes all or even the larger part of its land to this soil-exhausting crop. The plain alternative is greater production of the foodstuffs which are the primary necessity of undernourished or poorly nourished share-cropper or farm laborer families. Well-informed men in the South are saying that the price of cotton now will not buy food for the family that produces it. Yet the land that grows cotton would readily produce the food—and more.

When Southern agriculture turns in substantial part to producing the vegetables, fruits, nuts, meat and dairy products to supply its own area, it will be prosperous. To this can be added income from lumber, wood pulp and some of the newer chemurgic materials such as soy beans for plastics and tung oil for paints. Then many areas will find, as the stock raisers of the Duck River Basin in central Tennessee declare, that their land is "too valuable for cotton."

When this happens and the farm families' food needs are met on the farm, there will be more left to spend for shirts, sheets, suits, socks and other cotton products, and the demand for cotton in the Cotton Belt will rise. Cotton subsidies tend to delay rather than speed this change. The main obstacles are the ignorance of thousands of share-croppers of how to grow any other crop than cotton and a system of credit and land ownership that insists on "cash" crops. There is good reason to believe that the most effective subsidy Uncle Sam can give to cotton production lies in continuing and intensifying the present programs on farm tenancy and rural education.

Help for the Czechs

MEN who believed last week they might have to pay for a war count the Munich settlement as cheap. Even at the price paid and without assurance that more than a truce was purchased, they feel relieved. In Britain, France and America, Munich appears so far to have cost ordinary folk only a period of anxiety, some loss of business or time spent in emergency work. Compared with even the economic losses in war or the contributions for refugee relief, the bill is small.

Yet happiness is clouded by knowledge that a real price is being paid by a stanch little country which had no choice and no voice. Czechoslovakia feels that for herself war and defeat could hardly have been worse. She has all but the human losses. Her people can save little of the money or effort put into the territories now being transferred. They face the disruption of a dismembered economy. And they have a real refugee problem, caring for thousands who have fled from German and Polish occupation.

Failing measures by the governments (including the United States) which were responsible for the establishment of the Czechoslovak State to obtain compensation for the territory transferred, it is well that some aid is being extended to the Czechs. Announcement that Britain is to guarantee a loan must ease many a conscience. Other governments should share.

But the sympathy plain people feel and the relief they enjoy from war costs could be better expressed in some form of popular contributions. A voluntary and unofficial move to help the Czechs would do what no government action can do to restore a happier feeling within the western democracies and between them and the people of Czechoslovakia.

Another Place for Peace

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S appeal to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor for a reconciliation between it and the Committee for Industrial Organization is timely and cogent. It is very true that the friction between these two rival labor organizations is courting a public reaction inimical to the interests of the workers. Rank and file labor sentiment in both clans is favorable to ending the internecine strife.

Labor movements of other countries combine both craft and industrial unions —or horizontal and vertical unions, as they have been called—in one structure. Probably a peaceful arrangement can more easily be worked out if the effort is made before the CIO holds its scheduled mid-November convention to crystallize its organization with adoption of a constitution and election of permanent officers. If the President's message implies an offer of mediation, and it seems to, the leaders of both sides will be wise to grasp it.

Two Straws Republicanward

PROSPECTS for a Republican victory in the Massachusetts gubernatorial are incalculably brighter today than only a week ago. Two developments have made this so.

First was the indication of disunity in Democratic ranks evidenced by the absence from the party convention of Governor Hurley and Mr. Richard Russell, both defeated in the recent primary by Mr. Curley.

Second was the almost completely unexpected withdrawal of William McMasters as an independent candidate and the throwing of his support to the GOP standard bearer, Mr. Saltonstall. This is important because, as the favorite of Townsend Plan advocates, Mr. McMasters polled 47,994 votes.

The platforms adopted by both parties follow conventional lines, but the emphatic bid made to labor by the Republicans may in some measure offset Mr. Curley's endorsement by the CIO and his support by large sections of the state AF of L membership.

Groping for Absolutely Nothing

A PHENOMENON that sounds strangely akin to perpetual motion is the behavior of electrons when temperature is reduced to less than —458 degrees Fahrenheit, or within a fraction of a degree of absolute zero. This frozen antarctic of the microcosm is today the subject of scientific expeditions with base camps established throughout the world wherever outstanding physics laboratories are found.

For several years now, physicists have known that an electric current started in a ring of lead or tin wire at the temperature of liquid helium, would continue to flow undiminished in strength so long as the ring was kept cold. Debye of Leipzig and Giauque of Columbia University devised independently a method of taking experiments through nine-tenths of the last remaining degree. Dr. de Haas of Leyden University approached within 17 ten-thousandths of one degree Fahrenheit of the mark. But the fight to break down even this last tiny barrier still goes on. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just dedicated a new electromagnet with which to probe for coldest cold, yet even among researchers one hears the question, "Why?"

Those uninitiated in the fascinating sport of exploring unknown natural scientific territory such as this, might scoff at all the fuss and bother made over the "absolute absence of something," yet it was just this same sort of active curiosity that was responsible not so long ago for transforming Franklin's kite string thunderbolts into electric power, Edison's mathematical computations on the melting point of carbon into serviceable electric lamps, and the ether waves of Hertz into broadcast carriers for radio programs. Perhaps some day the "supra-currents" flowing only at very low temperatures will likewise lead to discoveries equally useful.

Elusive Soviet Gold

Book News of the Day

INNUMERABLE writers have been on the Russian stage while the strange panorama of the N. E. P., the Five Year Plan, or the Moscow trials unfolded themselves, but very few can be said to have been actually behind the scenes. For all that has ben written about the apparently contrived famine of 1930, or about the trials of Bukharin, Piatakoff and the rest, these events, to western ideas, have stubbornly refused to take on a proper measure of plausibility.

No such difficulty troubles the reader who in IN SEARCH OF SOVIET GOLD (New York: Harcourt, $2.75) follows engineer John D. Littlepage, striding with the calm competence of a Gary Cooper through the mines of Kazakstan, Kirghizia or the Urals, helping a nation of novices to dig the wealth out of their own soil. Littlepage, a mining superintendent of Alaska, who went to Russia as engineer for the Gold Trust, tunneled beneath the surface after precious metals, not after political intrigues. Yet in Russia it proved impossible to find the one without the other, and during his ten years of close association with this newly sprouting industry—whether in company with that remarkable organizer-in-chief Serebrovsky at the top, or with the ignorant muzhiks, Kazak nomads or liquidated kulaks down in the mines—he stumbled into so much of what was afoot in the Soviet world that there is little of the main issues in the country on which he cannot contribute some new information.

* * *

While Littlepage was far removed from the much-publicized trials, he discovered in the copper mines of the Urals and elsewhere an all-pervading sullenness and inefficiency that could only be ascribed to obstructive tactics in high quarters, while the large-scale graft he was instrumental in uncovering, when accompanying a buying commission to Berlin under distinguished party leaders, suggested something with more political significance than mere personal peculation. The Gold Trust, Stalin's pet project, appeared to be the one shining exception to this tale of sabotage.

Again, life among the liquidated kulaks gave Littlepage a back-stage view of the famine. His explanation is that the new zeal of the Reds for a practical communism at that time had revolutionized industry and agriculture on so vast a scale that production fell ar short of the needs and the leaders had to decide whether to eat humble pie and turn back many farms and factories to private holders, or whether to keep things as they were and make a large section of the people go on short rations. They chose the latter.

* * *

One is left with a profound impression of the Asiatic nature of the Russians and the futility of expecting them to take to the efficiency of American engineering or to the machine-age concepts of communism. But Russia can produce its super-organizers, like Serebrovsky (alack, he, too, joined the ranks of the mysteriously disappeared) and presumably will, in time and in its own way, get on to its industrial feet.

The modest retirement of Mr. Demaree Bess, co-author and actual writer of the book, behind the strong personality of Littlepage, has justified itself in a work that brings a new and lively interest to the baffling problem of Soviet Russia.

H. J. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

It Can't Happen Here?

THE morning paper some days ago told of two criminal trials at which the defendants repudiated confessions alleged to have been made at the time of their arrest. Police torture, the accused men said—fists and black-jacks and the agonizing twist of steel handcuffs—had been used to wring from them admission of guilt later denied. If their charges are true, the medieval black chamber, with its rack and thumb-screw, is only as far away as the nearest precinct station.

President Alan Valentine, in his Baccalaureate address, expessed concern at the lack of conservative's indignation over the treatment accorded Norman Thomas in the domain of Dictator Hague. Even here in Rochester, many businessmen who should know better sigh wistfully when they recall the good old days when George Washington Aldridge ruled in absolute power over a docile city.

There are clinkers in the melting pot, and the ugly labels of racial hate—"Kike," "Ginny," "Polak," "Squarehead" —bulk large in the average citizen's vocabulary, however seldom they may appear in print.

Here are the digits of totalitarianism. By the hideous and horrible process known to mathematicians as addition, they might conceivably grow into pogroms, race riots, concentration camps, and gestapos. Still of sapling growth are those organisms which we, without deep understanding, call freedom and democracy, while the stubborn weeds of hatred and cruelty that would choke them are old and patient.

We could, with better grace, condemn foreign brands of tyranny if our own house were in order; if we hated and opposed domestic tyranny whenever and wherever it appeared, whether it were directed against our friends or against our enemies.—*Alumni Review* of the University of Rochester.

Now Maybe He Can Get Somewhere

Peace by Proxy?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The note of gratitude sounded by the Monitor and other leading papers for the Munich conference extension of a perilous peace is difficult to understand in the light of the entire subject. The gratitude founded on the fact that countless human beings, Czechs as well as others, have been saved, for a time, from the horror of war is the most persuasive of the many specious reasons.

Aside from this, any rejoicing indulged in by democracies must appear as false as the propaganda of totalitarian states. The price paid in Munich for this questionable peace was, let us not be deceived, at the expense of parties absent from the round table. (I think after the publication of the results no one will attempt to answer this last by asserting that France and Britain were representing the Czechs by proxy.) No democracy true to its ideals could with honor assent to such an arrangement.

The ruthless population trade now to take place is, again, hardly compatible with democracy. The lack of any proposal for the payment of indemnity to the Czech Government and to the individuals who must flee their homes before—can it be anything else?—an armed invasion is by no stretch of the imagination a democratic gesture.

It is no good quoting "yesterday's madness this day's madness did prepare," for this day's madness must only prepare for tomorrow's madness all over again. No, there is little moral gratitude for the democracies to express at this latest meeting of freedom versus force.

But let us take heart. The failure remains the failure of a few individuals. Democracy will fail only when the entire people have failed. When the people no longer believe, when the people no longer believe and create their beliefs into acts—only then will democracy have failed. With this in mind let every citizen of every democracy in the world examine the Munich treaty and question it in the light of the above. He will receive an unpleasant but not a hopeless answer.

Wellesley CITIZEN

Italy's Foreign Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been for years a devoted reader of The Christian Science Monitor which is the very best among the world's daily newspapers and just because of this superlative quality I resent in it anything which savors of bias, as in the book review of "Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy, 1914-1937."

There can be no "justification" for immoral policy, either for Italy or for any other nation. There can be no parallelism between the "method" of obtaining the Ethiopian Empire and that of other nations' obtaining their empires many years ago. There was a time when the world seemed to be open to the strongest and most capable raiders, but there was then no League of Nations, no "chiffon de papier" to tear up. No one had been over-persuaded to enter a "League of Nations" as Italy over-persuaded Ethiopia!

Is there to be no moral progress? Does a minor wrong justify a major one? The older raiders may "condemn" the modern one owing to different conditions, yet they should be able to find some excuse for Italy who was most shamefully treated at Versailles owing to the utter idiocy of her representatives, as well as the greed and ingratitude of Allies who had courted her favor at the time of her neutrality.

Let us simply attribute Italy's immoral aggression of Ethiopia to humanely natural resentment! not to "the fact that it" (Mussolini's policy) "was merely a continuation of that laid down by his predecessors for the best part of a century." Nonsense! One may as well, or better, speak of "a continuation" of the Roman Empire!

For obvious reasons I cannot sign my name. I may do so some happy day!

Rome ITALIAN READER

Editor's Note: The reviewer was, of course, merely stating the opinion of the author of the book when he suggested that "nations who have attained empire by the very methods that Italy has tried to follow have no cause to condemn her."

The Passing of the Independent Grocery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter to the Monitor titled, "The Passing of the Country Store," causes one to wonder if the passing of the country store and its city brother, the independent grocery store, or for that matter, any independent store, is not responsible, to some extent anyway, for the passing of the lunch basket for at least some of the eleven million unemployed Americans?

If it is not, the passing of the country store at least temporarily put a lot of country store owners, to say nothing of their clerks, out of a job. If these men succeeded in getting other jobs, at least some of them did so by displacing less efficient men. What, then, did the less efficient men do for a job?

Far be it from us to lay, or to attempt to lay, all the economic ills of today at the chain store door. There were depressions before the chain store. But, by eliminating the middleman's, the retailer's, profit, the chain store has greatly diminished the amount of money in circulation, and thereby has, to some extent at least, been responsible for the depression.

It was our misfortune to have a good part of our income cut off when the chain stores came into our community and began selling the consumer our line of goods at the same price we paid for it. Our profit of about 25 per cent gross was given to the consumer. This, of course, put an end to this part of our business. Countless others throughout the country also had this happen to them. And, as the chains continue to grow, more and more independent merchants will be forced to go.

How, someone may be asking, can the chain stores take money out of circulation? In this manner: The chain stores make plenty of money for a few, more than these few can use. This unused money, of course, lies idle—accumulated wealth they call it.

It is all very simple; the chain store eliminates the middleman and the Government feeds him. This does not seem to us to make sense. Every dollar the consumer saves by buying from the chain store must eventually be paid to the Government for taxes in order that the Government may continue its relief work. No, we cannot see any complete recovery from the depression as long as we have the chain store, or until the little man can meet its price and make a living profit. ALF. REEK & SON

San Antonio, Texas

The Wide Horizon

Captain Davies' Soap

By Harold G. Laycock

BARCELONA

SOMEONE has snaffled Captain Davies's bar of soap; and when when you've dodged as many Fascist bombs as Captain Davies has, snaffling your bar of soap is apparently an operation of no mean importance.

Since this redoubtable Swansea sailor splashed the headlines with his defiance of a Franco warship off Santander and summoned the mighty British Hood to discourage insurgent impertinence, he has kept on a steady course with all the tenacity that distinguishes the service he represents, and even as I interview him here in Barcelona his light still flashes unquenchably through the penumbra of Spain's Civil War.

This hardy victim of soap-snaffers is still skipper of the British freighter Stanholm, perhaps the most famous of the fleet of London ships which continues to thread General Franco's mesh around the shores of southern Spain. Throughout the whole duration of hostilities, Captain Davies has been consistently pumping nourishment into Loyalist Spain. Without him and his colleagues the plight of the Spanish people must be infinitely worse; already the Spanish belt is tightening unpleasantly on hungry stomachs and the songs of liberty come hissing through teeth clenched with hardship, but so long as there is the gallantry of Captain Davies and his like, there is the promise of sustenance and hope. To the upholders of Spanish liberty, battened down behind nonintervention clogged frontiers, Captain Davies, first and foremost, symbolizes food and warmth, and the signs of a tangible friendliness of a world outside.

* * *

When I could steer Captain Davies's thought from contemplating the tragedy of his bar of soap—in reality an excusable grief, because soap is one of the unpurchasable commodities in Spain—I broached him on his adventures. The list was too formidable and by bedtime we had only done a week's cruise around the Mediterranean.

But in that week we had flaunted the impudence of rebel cruisers, we had stood defenseless on a panic-ruffled deck while white geysers of destruction had splattered the blue sea around and shadows of winged madness had roared across our sky; we had felt the dreadful lurch of a bomb-struck deck, and, even worse, we had endured the sheer impotence of living targets.

Of the sister ships of the Stanholm, Captain Davies told me, there is hardly one which at some time or another has not been intercepted by General Franco's agents; most have been bombed from the air and attacked from the sea, at least one has been arrested and convoyed to an enemy port, many have limped injured to safe harbors; a handful has been sunk and accounted total losses. Oblivious to their mission, blind to national flags and the internationally known colors of nonintervention, the attackers have wrought their carnage with indiscriminate abandon.

* * *

Against all this horror, the Captain Davieses of the business are a welcome sight. They have done more than simply accept it as their duty or their job to run the gantlet of these terrors; their experiences have led them to see their places aright in relation to the imbroglio around them, and the humanitarianism of their task continually juts across their vision. Their feelings of amity toward those they are helping is manifest and returned while they are ashore in Spanish ports.

Behind the slow and famous mercantile-marine smile of Captain Davies, I feel there lurk only two problems of any moment. First, how much longer must he play his part in winning freedom for these always-cheerful Spaniards; and second, who snaffled his soap?

Big Little Moments

THE managing editor of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, sat at his desk and pondered. He pursed his lips and looked doubtful. The young man sitting across from him was speaking very earnestly. The managing editor couldn't help feeling that there was sense in what he was saying. But, thought the managing editor, he is such a young man. Not over three and twenty.

"What I have been writing," the young man was saying, "has been little more than a running comment to Mr. Seymour's drawings. It would be much better if you would let me think up the ideas and let Mr. Seymour illustrate my text."

"But," interrupted the managing editor, "that isn't the way those things are done. Mr. Seymour is a great artist. It is his name and his pictures which sell." He smiled tolerantly at the young man. "You are just a beginning writer. You should be more than content to be allowed to write these marginal sketches for such a great artist as Mr. Seymour. He may be the making of you."

"Or I of him," the young man said under his breath. Out loud he said, "Give me a try, sir. I'm sure I have some excellent ideas."

"Very well," the managing editor said impulsively. "Go ahead."

A few days later he looked upon the fruits of the young man's efforts: the first proofs of "Pickwick Papers" by Charles Dickens. VANSANT CORYELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1938

Congress Insists on Right To Reorganize Government
FILIBUSTER CURBS INVOKED ON COURT AS SENATE STORMS
New Executive Power Denied
Dimock Favors British System For U. S. Rule
DEMANDS CONGRESS KEEP AUDITING CURB
Byrd Warns of Abolishing the Controller General in Reorganization Plan
ICKES ASKS UNITY IN CONSERVATION
Big Debate Opens On Reorganizing Federal Agencies
CONNALLY OFFERS COURT AMENDMENT
Would Make Retirement of Justices Optional at 70 and Compulsory at 75
In Washington
Acrimonious State of Harmony
By ARTHUR KROCK
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Democrats
President's Plea For More Power Heard in Debate
Legal Red Tape Snipped; Procedure Is Simplified
New rules for all Federal District and Circuit Courts go into effect after years of struggle
U. S. Shake-Up
Wallace Asks Co-ordination Of U. S. Conservation Plans

Wanted: A More Workable Democracy

By William Y. Elliott

Head of the Department of Government, Harvard University

GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY in the United States is like the humorist's description of the weather, to the effect that everybody complains about it but nobody does anything about it. To many Americans the defects and cumbrous complexities of their government system seem as inevitable as the weather. They see democratic governments, the world over, on the defensive. To many thoughtful citizens it seems for that very reason to be a bad time to tinker with reforms or to criticize. "Better the worst failings of our own free institutions than Fascism or Communism," they say; and leave the matter there.

A far greater support for the policy of do-nothing comes from the rooted apathy of our citizens toward any reforms that require study and analysis. "We want quick results and we don't care how we get them." It is a curious anomaly that the most mechanically inventive of all nations should be so resistant to changes in the mechanics of government. No doubt this is partly the result of a devotion to the constitution that does not distinguish the ends of government from the means employed.

It is the resistance of the thoughtless rather than the thoughtful conservative that is most serious. The same man who will assail the party in power, denounce all politicians, and prophesy that the country is rapidly going to the dogs, will often view with a suspicion approaching hysteria any proposals for simplifying government and making it more effective. Yet it is an obvious fact that party machines and oligarchic "boss" control thrive on multiplying elective offices which are submitted to the people for direct choice on a "long ballot," but filled effectively by control of the nominating and primary machinery. Selfish interest groups which wish to escape effective regulation by government like to have as many boundaries and jurisdictions as possible behind which to shelter.

* * *

Naturally party machines and exploiting groups will battle to the last ditch to prevent a change in what they are pleased to call "our American institutions." They will represent any efforts to simplify machinery as "an attack on the constitution," and often accuse the most genuinely liberal reformers of being radicals or worse—even of being traitors. And a sizable proportion of the American electorate can be stampeded by such propaganda, as they were in the debate over the Reorganization Bill.

* * *

Americans will have to make up their minds as to which is the better course: To stand pat on a form of government that was conceived for an eighteenth-century farming community, of few cities, and those small, under conditions that today make that form wasteful and inefficient. That choice to stand pat delivers over real control to those who can manipulate the electorate. Alternatively, Americans may learn today what Macaulay advised Englishmen in the nineteenth century: "Reform, if you would preserve." The pressure of diminishing natural resources, the threat of world conflict will not much longer permit even so rich a nation as the United States to indulge in the over-lapping of government services and the invitations to corruption, spoils politics, and wasteful spending that are natural to the contemporary system.

Let us look at the record, as the politicians say; but look at it of course, in a different frame of mind than

that of partisan fervor. What is the citizen in the average American community expected to do? What machinery has he for making his acts as a citizen effective? What results can we expect from the sort of governmental setup that he has to deal with?

In the first place the usual setting of a citizen involves not only voting in party primaries and final elections for Federal officials—congressmen every two years, each senator every six years (but at different intervals), and presidential electors every four years. The United States is a federal country. In every state there is also the elaborate multiplication of state offices, which include at least five or six elective officials (including judges) in addition to the governor, representatives in both houses of the state legislature. In some states there may be 20 or more such offices to be filled by election. Then come city or local offices, county officials, school boards, sanitation districts, sheriffs, constables, even fire and game wardens and the like.

* * *

It is a safe thing to say that the average citizen faces a task at each general election every two years, to say nothing of special elections, which calls upon him to express his sovereign opinion on the merits of at least 40 candidates, for at least fifteen or twenty offices. And this leaves out of account his direct expressions of opinion in states that have an elaborate program of all sorts of "issues" to be decided by the initiative or referendum, or the recall; or the almost universal practice of expressing direct approval or disapproval of local bond issues for the most various purposes. In small communities this type of Jacksonian democracy is still workable, within limits. So is the New England town-meeting, in the proper setting. But the method of electing numerous officials is applied just as much in great cities, and the surburban districts that comprise the main centers of population.

Americans today constitute an urban and suburban nation. Under these conditions the inevitable "inside" control of party mechanism by the professional machine politicians is the most characteristic feature of the national politics. Every state in the Union has its powerful and controlling machine group, against which "citizen groups" revolt with rare success and generally only for a short-lived triumph.

This unpleasant complexion of political facts goes a long way toward explaining the bewilderment and the consequent apathy of the individual citizen. Party control is, for the most part, outside his reach in the initial and crucial stages of nominations for office. The best that he can hope is to force the "insiders" (the machine politicians) to compete against each other by decent nominations of candidates in order to secure his vote. But as he can only hope to assess the merits of a few candidates through public meetings, radio, and press, his active participation is at best limited to the more important and dramatic offices. Often it is the observer officials who have most to do with his tax-rates and his children's education, even the conditions of his home and business.

* * *

The first reform, on which there is universal agreement among the students of government in the United States, is one which will cut down the number of choices and the frequency and complexity of elections that are forced on the citizen. A number of states have reduced to about five or six the number of elected state officials, making all the rest appointive. By centering responsibility in the governor for good administration, popular control is simplified. This movement for a "short ballot" is being extended into the local governments and it already exists in the national government. No one would dream of having all the national officials, including the President's cabinet and federal judges elected and nominated as is still done in the states. The movement in cities toward a form of government like that of Cincinnati, with a city manager controlled by a small council is growing. Cambridge, Massachusetts, is fighting for a "Plan E" organization with proportional representation to eliminate primaries. The old Progressive movement used to say "the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy." Today we are prepared to amend that by saying that more democracy does not mean more direct democracy and more elections, but a more workable and therefore a simpler democratic responsibility.

In the federal government, the difficulty has not been so much one of numerous elected officials. It is a matter more of divided control over the administrative services and of the spoils system in manning the machine. Every President of the United States since Taft has tried to persuade Congress to allow him to reorganize the federal administration, regrouping and rationalizing the departments, bureaux and special agencies. Not one has succeeded.

Mr. Roosevelt's most recent defeat over his proposed Reorganization Bill has dramatized the issue as never before. His proposals, made after careful study by the Brownlow Committee of experts, were sweeping and challenging. They would have regrouped and centralized control over the whole executive departmental structure, including the civil service. They went further and tried to bring the administrative functions of all the numerous regulatory commissions set up by Congress directly under the President's control.

This proved to be too ambitious. For years, in fact ever since 1887 when the Interstate Commerce Commission was created, Congress has been setting up its own creatures (the regulatory commissions) to run some of the most important administrative services of the federal government. Railroads, then Federal Trade, the Federal Reserve Banking system, Power, Communications (including radio), Securities and Exchanges, et al., were all made independent of direct presidential control—except for the nominating power. In each instance Congress drew up a broad statute defining powers and then allowed the Commission a free hand to be both prosecutor, rule-maker, policeman, and even judge. The Federal Courts were the only effective agencies of control, though the President naturally tried to influence policy by his recommendations, and Congress occasionally, and under pressure from interested groups, revised the statutes governing the commissions, after periodic hearings or inquiries.

* * *

When the President proposed to bring these bodies under some direct administrative centralization, and to assimilate them to departmental control, as the agricultural regulation has been, a storm of protest arose. His plan may not have afforded a really adequate separation and independence of the judicial functions of these bodies, which he ought not to be able to influence. In any case it was defeated. And along with this defeat went the defeat of the most promising effort yet made to introduce order and responsible control into the whole vast ramifications of the federal machinery. He was not even given the staff of White House secretaries which he so desperately needs. The whole program was beaten because of general opposition to the President rather than to the measure itself—lost by a few votes and without a real fight.

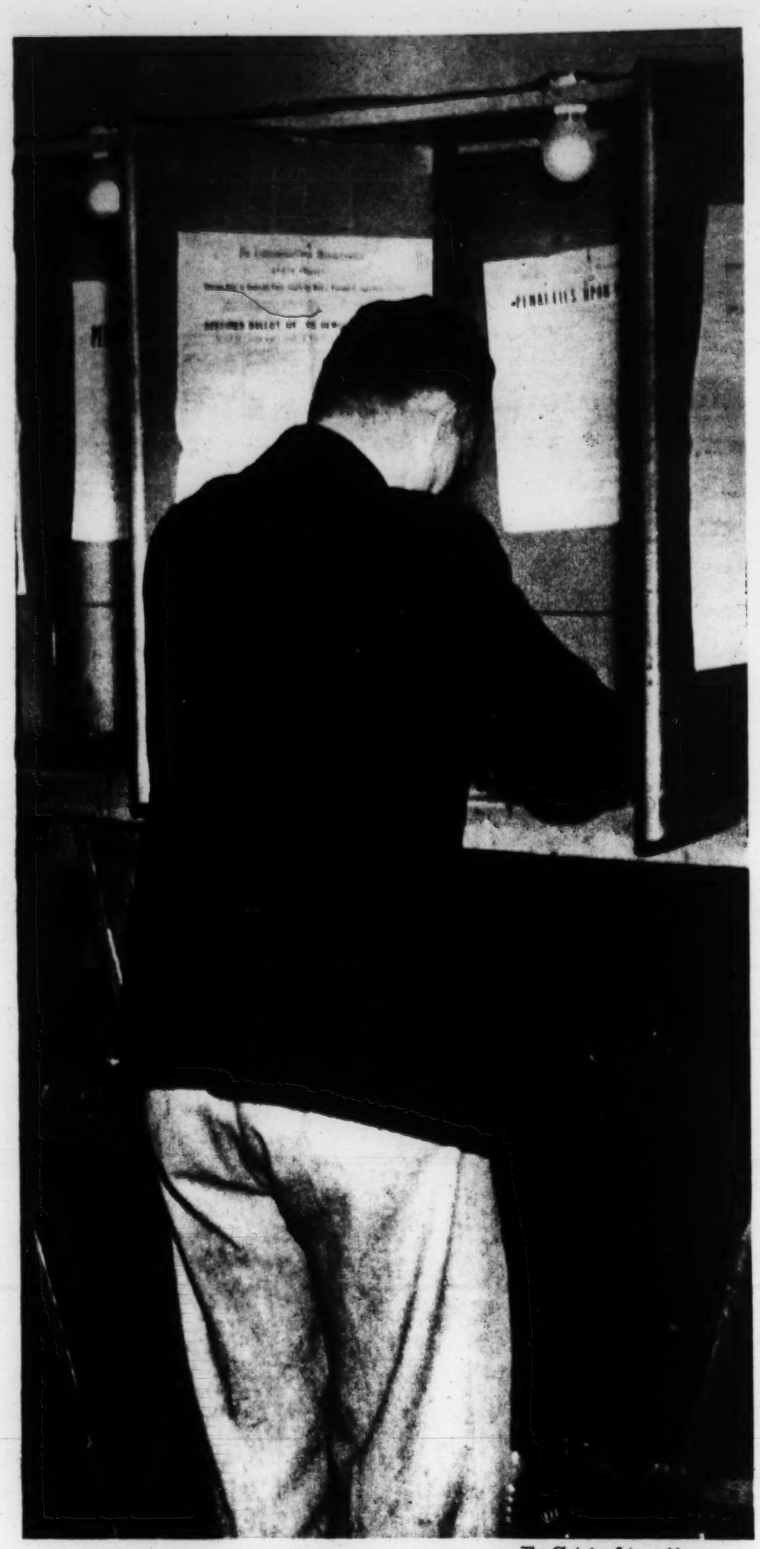
The result was, however, entirely in line with the distrust of executive government that goes with American separation of powers. In England there is no such widespread distrust, for the executive is responsible to Parliament, and can be forced to resign when the Cabinet and Prime Minister have lost the confidence of the House of Commons. In the United States Mr. Roosevelt is trying to organize party responsibility by every means at his disposal, including the Presidential "purge" in the primaries. One of the reasons that this is resisted is that, if he succeeded, he would have the discipline of the English system without its mutual responsibility. Congress cannot force him to resign, and he can only control Congress by devious methods.

* * *

To many students of the American system, this suggests the further fundamental simplification of our system by moving it toward more mutual responsibility—in the direction, let us say, of the Canadian federal parliamentary system. Some years ago I formulated some proposals of this order in a book called "The Need for Constitutional Reform." Others like Professor Sumner Slichter of Harvard have gone farther than I have in proposing the full simplicity of the British or Canadian parliamentary systems, including the automatic resignation of the government in power if it were defeated in a general election, called at its instance.

The more limited movement toward simplification of administrative control has extended to some notable reorganizations of state governments in the past decades. New York's recent Constitutional Convention was called to carry further the reforms which owe so much to former Governor Alfred E. Smith's work in an earlier day, though the results of the Convention are not yet promising. Senator Byrd of Virginia, when he was Governor, instituted a

(Continued on page 13)



The Christian Science Monitor

WILL THE BALLOT HELP HIM VOTE WISELY?
Long, Complicated Tickets Not Only Bewilder Voters but Are Likely to Reflect Cumbersome Government

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

THE ULTIMATE DICTATORS OF DEMOCRACY
America Needs an Informed Electorate That Will Not Be Stampeded From Wise Reforms by the Frightwigs of Either "Communism" or "Fascism"

Issues of the Campaign: Two Views

Democrats Would Maintain "Achievements for the People's Rights," While Republicans Say New Deal Experimentation Is Headed for Unbearable Taxation and Inflation

By James A. Farley

Chairman, Democratic National Committee

THE ISSUES in the November Congressional elections in the United States boil down essentially to one issue—shall the great reforms inaugurated by President Roosevelt be carried forward or shall we lapse into another era of reaction?

After six years of unprecedented achievement for popular government and for the economic and social rights of the people, we face a decision as to whether we want to go back instead to government by a wealthy few, to a plutocracy ruling from behind a screen, with a repetition of the abuses that brought collapse in 1929.

The beneficiaries of special privilege whom Roosevelt saved from the penalty of their economic sins five years ago have mobilized their forces to end reform, to restore the government to the domination of Wall Street and return to the exploitation of the masses.

The Roosevelt policies are on trial. Our adversaries are striving with all the means at their command to get a result they can proclaim to the country as a repudiation of the New Deal. They have unlimited money at their command; for every interest that seeks a return to the old system of privilege and favor has opened its cash boxes to push the effort to reverse the program that has brought this country out of the worst depression in its history into comparative prosperity.

Our adversaries have in effect advanced President Roosevelt as the one issue of the coming campaign, and we accept that challenge with enthusiasm and deep satisfaction. We are more than willing that the record of the Federal administration shall be contrasted with the baseless promises and vague fault-finding that constitute all our opponents can offer against a continuance of the Roosevelt policies. Amid all the tumult and the shouting of their defeated and discredited captains we have yet to hear one definite pronouncement of the program they would substitute for that of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The fact is that 1938 is only a sham battle by the minority party. They know that if Democratic headquarters closed its doors, if not a Democratic speech were made and not a Democratic publication issued, the Senate and the House of Representatives would remain Democratic. Their eyes are on 1940. Their only purpose this year is to try to break down the popularity of the President, with the forlorn hope that two years hence they may be able to convince the people that the New Deal has failed and that they should put their trust in Mr. Hoover, Mr. Landon, Mr. Vandenberg, or some equally unimpressive figurehead.

There are forces in America, blind to everything but their immediate personal profits, that do not have foresight enough to see that the preservation of democracy and human liberty demands, through necessary reforms, the solution of the human problems of the mass of the people.

It is incredible that anyone in this day of seething unrest throughout the world can convince himself that Government can permit millions of bread winners, denied the right to work, to starve—while business goes on "as usual."

If democracy is to be saved, if capitalism is to be preserved, we must set our house in order politically, socially, and economically—and that is the program dictated by the highest conservatism.

When Franklin Roosevelt began his matchless work we had been drifting for generations, when not actually guided by the selfishness of a few, and things were happening that made for ruin of the institutions for which our fathers fought and died. Through governmental privilege, through legalized business manipulation, through the anti-social policies of great financial institutions, through the domination of monopolistic enterprises, wealth was being seriously concentrated in the hands of a few.

The hammer of the auctioneer was knocking down homesteads throughout

(Continued on page 14)

By John D. M. Hamilton

Chairman, Republican National Committee

AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SITUATION confronts the United States this fall than that which existed two years ago, when the Republican Party last laid its case before the people of this country. On the basis of what has happened in the last two years, which was the natural fruition of the deeds of the first Roosevelt term, I submit that the New Deal has been faithless to the trust imposed in it by the electorate of this country and thus deserves to be rebuked at the polls this November.

In the 1936 Presidential campaign the Republican Party warned you the New Deal rested on fallacious and dangerous policies which would end in disaster. We warned you then that the American system of government was being undermined by a group of radical and reckless experimenters centering around the White House. We warned that New Deal prosperity was a house of cards which could not stand unless constantly supported by government spending. If these charges could be sustained, then the New Deal should have been turned out by the voters.

In 1936, however, the Republicans apparently lacked sufficient evidence to convince a majority of the voters of the truth of these contentions—and the New Deal was given another chance. But in the last two years evidence to support the Republican indictment of the New Deal has accumulated so rapidly and in such volume that it is now no longer necessary to argue the case. It suffices to point out the recorded facts.

First in the Republican indictment is the charge that "the powers of Congress have been usurped by the President." This contention, in other words, is to the effect that President Roosevelt has undertaken, with the acquiescence of a majority of House and Senate Democrats, to establish in this country a one-man government, centering all power in himself.

This Democratic majority on Capitol Hill, under guise that an emergency gripped the country, granted to the President and the executive officers responsible to him wide discretionary powers such as never before have been conferred upon executive officers in this country. Here we have the President vested with power to spend during the last five years almost $20,000,000,000 substantially as he pleases under "blank check" appropriations. We find him retaining powers which the Constitution lodges in the Congress and which were given to him only for the duration of an emergency that is apparently intended to be endless. He may manipulate the value of money. He may make trade treaties with foreign nations without seeking the advice and consent of the Senate. At times he and his aides have enjoyed the power of life and death over agriculture and industry. Here we have the words of the great Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo that "this is delegation running riot."

Mr. Roosevelt several years ago pleaded guilty to this count of the indictment when he declared that "we have built up new instruments of public power" and went on to make the amazing confession that such power could be used to "provide shackles for the liberties of the people."

Not satisfied, however, with the immense power which he has centered in himself, Mr. Roosevelt, in the governmental reorganization bill, happily defeated despite its support by a majority of House and Senate Democrats, reached out for more authority. As that proposal came from the President, it would have increased the Executive independence of checks by Congress on financial matters; it would have eliminated an effective check on patronage by destruction of the Civil Service Commission and it would have given the President complete control over quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial agencies of Congress. In short, it would have made the President the autocratic ruler of the Federal Government.

Word now comes that Mr. Roosevelt proposes to press for action on his re-

(Continued on page 14)

Wide World, Seibelman Syndicate

DIFFERENT POLITICS CONFRONT COMMON PROBLEMS

The Breadline and the New Planning for Aid to the Needy Represent Old and Modern Techniques of Government. Top, the Chairmen on Another Occasion When They Spoke for Their Parties

Ballet's Man of the Hour

Leonide Massine, Presiding Genius of the Russian Ballet, Is Taking His New and Greater Ballet Russe on a Six Months' American Tour

By Margaret Lloyd

DANCER, DESIGNER, DIRECTOR (Above) Richard Tucker

Massine, Whose Training Is Rooted in the Ballet Russe Tradition, but Whose Compositions Range Into the Experimental Field, Is Accomplished in Technique and Choregraphy. He Creates, Sustains, and Conveys to His Audience the Neo-Spanish Romanticism of His Early Work, "The Three-Cornered Hat" (Above), as He Does the Romantic Classicism of His Later "Symphonie Fantastique" (Below). Massine Appears at the Left and at the Extreme Right in These Scenes

WHATEVER MAY BE THE condition of the Russian Tri-Ballet Alliance at the time of this article's publication, at the time of its writing the three companies de Monte Carlo—René Blum's, Leonide Massine's, and Colonel W. de Basil's—which were to have become one, are now two.

Latest reports have it that by some sort of agreement, the company formerly known as Colonel de Basil's and now called Educational Ballets, Ltd., faces a future of touring the Australian provinces for an indefinite period, leaving Massine's battalion, including the René Blum personnel and leadership, and in possession of the original title (minus the plural "s")—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo—to reconquer the Western World.

Above the fog of doubt and rumor, one fact stands fairly clear. It is Massine's enlarged company, managed by S. Hurok, who has guided the former De Basil company through five successful American tours, that will open the new American tour at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Oct. 12.

Leonide Massine is the most significant figure in Russian ballet today. Old enough to have roots in tradition (having joined Diaghilev at the age of 17), young enough for resilience, for inquiry and experimentation, he is, as artistic director, as choregrapher of fecund imagination and prolific output, and as brilliant dancer, the standard-bearer for those cosmopolitan forces of ballet, called more from habit than for accuracy, Russian.

When Massine, small and taut, handsome and straight, in the military uniform of the Hussar, makes his first entrance in "Beau Danube," standing motionless for several seconds, all audience eyes crowd together in one focal battery trained on him.

When he slips, be-aproned, from his station behind the counter, to go into his Barman's Dance in "Union Pacific," or, in "Boutique Fantasque," joins Danilova for the famous Can-Can, or in "Symphonie Fantastique," binds the pastoral scene together in a sustained posture of reverie, infrequently changed, he holds the audience in the palm of his hand.

In young maturity, Massine is still a remarkably fine dancer. And by fine I mean exquisite, elegant, sharp, precise. He preserves his feline litheness as he does his good looks. There is something almost curt about his execution. It sparkles with polish. It does not glow with warmth. Massine, as I know him, very much from the outside looking in, is cold, as a dancer and as a person.

The first and only time I tried to talk with him, he waved me away with an uncordial but none the less graceful gesture of his directorial hand. It was backstage at the Boston Opera House, where he was rehearsing the then new "Choreartium" (to Brahms' Fourth Symphony) for its New York debut.

He wore a dull red jersey over those odd slacks, close fitting at the ankle, which he seems to have adopted for all occasions. All his costumes are cut that way. It is typical of him. Everything cleared for action. No flapping trouser legs to trip him up. No hindrance to expert accomplishment allowed.

They had been counting out the measures (to piano accompaniment) and repeating them over and over again—a fragment of that long enfilade of the corps de ballet in the Andante. It was the year "Les Présages" (Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony) was first given in Boston, and Alan Wayne, who danced Fate, had invited me to the rehearsal.

I thought "Présages" a monstrosity, a crime against Tchaikovsky, and "Choreartium" looked to be an absolute desecration of Brahms. I wanted to ask him, possibly to argue with him, about the propriety of using the E Minor Symphony, for I was unhappy about the whole thing. At least to learn from him his motivating idea. Perhaps he sensed my disapproval. Perhaps he thought I was trying to sell him something. (The rehearsal was over, so I was not interrupting.)

"They'll tell you out there," he said, vaguely circling two slender fingers in a brief tour en l'air in a direction somewhere beyond the wings, and implying that he couldn't spik ze Eenglish very well. He must have forgotten his New York sojourn at the Roxy Theater, which was certainly long enough to supply him with a knowledge of elementary American conversation.

That was the extent of my interview with Massine. In a later season, I watched one of his rehearsals in a hotel ballroom. A notebook, neat and compact as himself, lay open near by. It contained his own dance script for the "Jardin Public" they were then working on. As before, he addressed the dancers in a multiplex tongue, made up chiefly of crisp commands in English, French, and Russian. His dark eyes burned large with intensity in his pale, immobile face. He was aloof, remote, conducting ballet pas and enchainements from somewhere within the hidden depths of his being, without outward friendliness, without a smile. "Does he put all his humor—good or funny—into his works?" I thought at the time.

To his long list of original ballets, Massine has added four new compositions since his departure from the United States last February.

He opened the Monte Carlo season in April, to a glittering audience of Riviera celebrities, with his "Gaieté Parisienne," a romantic ballet of Bohemian Paris in the '80's. The music is from Offenbach. Costumes and settings are by Count Etienne de Beaumont. It was enthusiastically received.

There followed, in Monte Carlo, the world première of his latest so-called symphonic ballet, to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, which, though Wagner once distinguished it with the tight little label, "the apotheosis of the dance," still leaves open meshes for controversy. Costumes and décor are by Christian Berard, the trimmer-upper of pictorial background for the Berlioz-Massine "Symphonie Fantastique."

"Noblissima Visione," which had its world première in London, is considered there a superior work. Paul Hindemith wrote the music in collaboration with the choregraphy.

The story concerns the conversion of St. Francis, his symbolic marriage to the Lady Poverty, danced by Nini Theilade. Massine has the title part. Costumes and décor are by Paul Tschelistscheff.

The fourth work, yet to be performed, is "Bogatyri"; costumes and settings by Nathalie Gontcharova.

Of the proposed new surrealist ballet, by Salvador Dali—"Tristan Fou," much has been heard, but little established. It is said to be based on a theme from "Tristan und Isolde," to include passages from a composition by Nietzsche never before performed, maybe a tune or two from Cole Porter. It was at one time rumored that Harpo Marx was engaged for the title role. At another, that the dancers would move on crutches, à la Dali. Perhaps Massine is saving this delirious sounding work for an American world première.

In the face of these productions, and all that have gone before, there is no denying that Massine the imperturbable, Massine the invincible, is a genius. Not only because of his capacity for hard work (training, rehearsing, dancing and composing practically 24 hours a day), nor because his feet are not stuck in the morass of tradition, but because they seldom tread common ground.

He is bent on his voyage of discovery, true to his inner convictions, let the arguments fall where they may. And he is taking the cosmopolitan Russian Ballet with him, somewhere beyond its present state.

By the way, he rides round America in a trailer. Of course, he can speak American.

London Slums Are Coming Down

The Wrecker's Hammer Is Clearing Out the Crowded Sections as Fast as Possible, While Attractive Low-Rent Flats Are Rising, With a Million Persons Already Re-housed

By E. C. Cotes

WHEN HERCULES PERFORMED his feat of tidying up the stables of Augeas, as reported in ancient Greek mythology, his achievement with the broom was as nothing compared to that of the London County Council in making a clean sweep of the slums of the somewhat less venerable city of King Lud. In place of these slums are being set up well-designed buildings containing healthful, self-contained housing units at the lowest rental scales.

These can be reached easily from the busiest quarters of the metropolis. This, in itself, is an important feature, as it means avoiding the difficulty of distance which has interfered with the transfer to garden cities in the suburbs of many of the families most in need of re-housing.

It is characteristic of the haphazard way in which London has come to be what it is that areas once the scene of the main activities of Britain have sunk into collections of overcrowded tenements, which only complete reconstruction has been able to reclaim.

* * *

Tabard Garden estate is an instance in point. Here 550 years ago stood Tabard Inn, from which pilgrims started on the long trail into Kent described by Geoffrey Chaucer in "The Canterbury Tales."

In 1910, when the Tabard estate was first taken over by the municipal authorities for reclamation, it was "a maze of mean streets, courts, and alleys, often less than 20 feet wide . . . a huge cluster of very bad property between the two main traffic streets, Long Lane in the northeast and Tabard Street in the southwest."

Today, the whole region has been transformed. A number of pleasant thoroughfares, the narrowest of which is 40 feet wide, have been run through it. Open spaces totaling five acres have been provided for children's playgrounds. Comfortable housing for 2,600 persons has been provided.

The Tabard Garden estate is one of more than 200 similar projects now dotted over the whole of the eastern half of London. These projects are being rapidly added to by the London County Council.

Since 1919 accommodation for more than 100,000 families, totaling in all some 400,000 people, has been provided. Only another 30,000 housing units are now wanted in order to re-house what has hitherto been regarded as the entire slum population of London. Nearly a quarter of these dwellings are under construction, and the work is so well advanced that at the present rate of progress in three or four years the whole of the remaining regions officially certified as slums will disappear. After that there will remain many areas where the dwellings are in so bad a state that they will have sooner or later to come down.

At the same time, provision has been made to prevent the overcrowding of the newly constructed quarters. For this purpose it has been made an offense under the law for more than an average of two persons per room to be accommodated in any of the new buildings.

* * *

These new dwellings are models in both accommodation and structure. Those latest built by the London County Council are five-storied blocks of flats solidly designed in brick. Each family is given a flat to itself. Every flat has a roomy balcony in which washing can be dried and children can play in the open air without being exposed to the weather. A flat consists of a living room and from one to five bedrooms, according to size of family, also a well-fitted scullery, bathroom, and lavatory.

The living room and bedrooms are about 10 or 12 feet long by somewhat the same in width and 8½ feet high. The floors are of smooth, fitted wood over a reinforced concrete foundation, thus excluding sound from neighbors. Gas, water, and electricity are available in each flat.

Fireplaces are provided. This increases ventilation and enables coal or smokeless fuel to be used if preferred to gas or electricity for cooking and heating purposes. An easily worked gas geyser gives constant hot water in bathroom and scullery. A self-acting chute enables ashes and other rubbish to be disposed of conveniently without the inmates leaving the flat. A hopper in the basement receives the rubbish and is emptied periodically by municipal labor, without extra cost to the tenants.

Windows and doors are well proportioned and easy to open and shut. Drafts are excluded while ventilation is excellent and sun and air are freely admitted. The blocks of flats stand well away from the street and are separated by wide spaces from one another. This affords ample areas for playgrounds.

Rents of the flats vary with size. The average is about 13s. weekly, including municipal taxation, but single individuals are in some cases given accommodation for as little as 5s. weekly. This means that no one, even when unemployed and therefore dependent upon insurance or eleemosynary state assistance, need be excluded on account of the rent.

So popular have the flats become that the waiting list of would-be tenants runs into many thousands. At present, the flats are available only for people rendered homeless by the pulling down of condemned slum buildings. But this is a temporary phase. The London County Council hopes to set a standard in housing which will gradually be worked up to generally. The object aimed at and now within the scope of realizable possibility is to make London a place where slums will have disappeared.

The cost is enormous. Up to March 31, 1938, the London County Council expenditure upon housing has amounted to the colossal sum of £57,000,000. The annual outlay, including maintenance and debt charges, is estimated for the current year at £5,783,961.

* * *

This is being met partly by municipal taxation and partly by grants from the central government. Borrowed capital is being gradually wiped off by sinking funds.

The blocks which the London County Council is putting up are scattered over the entire eastern half of the metropolitan area, this being the industrial portion of the whole. They are thickest in regions like Shoreditch, Wapping, and Bermondsey, once prosperous suburbs where, however, the process of coming down in the world has long been in operation.

Shoreditch, in medieval days, was a residential quarter. It is named after a John de Suerdick, who rode against the French by the side of Edward the Black Prince at Crecy in the year 1346 and at Poitiers 1356. Here later on stood two playhouses, the Curtain and The Theatre, the last named described by contemporary writers as a "gorgeous playing place," where many of Shakespeare's dramas were staged, the district being the home of some of the original performers he engaged.

In the seventeenth century, the district started downhill. The dramatist, George Lillo, 1693-1739, in his play, "The London Merchant, or the History of George Barnwell," made it the home of the wicked apprentice who lived "at Shoreditch next door unto the Gun" as being the last resort of down-at-heel depravity. Today, it is a crowded industrial area where small food factories and minor manufacturing enterprises abound. A number of broad roads have been driven through it, but it is still one of the poorest quarters of London.

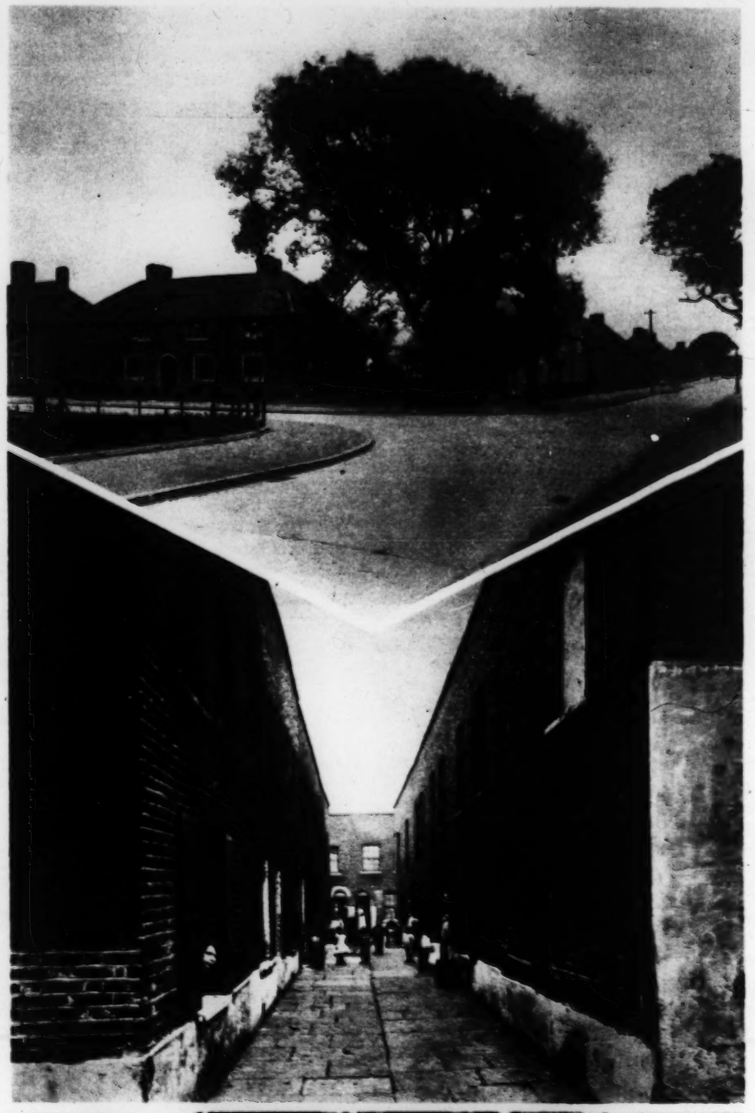
Wapping or, as it was once called, Wapping-in-the-Wose (Wash), lies on lower ground than Shoreditch. It is the traditional home of ship chandlers, sailmakers, and "anchorsmiths." It abuts upon the docks and has many nautical associations. In the days of Henry VI (1422-1461) it was the place of execution of sea pirates.

* * *

Later, Wapping became a place of some culture. Dr. Samuel Johnson, says his faithful biographer, James Boswell, "in particular recommended us to explore Wapping." Joseph Ames, antiquary and collector of old prints, passed on there in 1758.

Bermondsey, another dockland area, was described by Charles Dickens in his "Oliver Twist" of 1838, in words which give perhaps a more gloomy picture of some of its features than they deserved even before the London County Council took in hand the task of rebuilding.

That which is being done in London is typical of what is going on over the whole of Britain, where one person in every three now lives in a house that has been built since the World War. Already in the United Kingdom as a whole a million persons have been moved out of slums into new houses built upon modern lines.



By Courtesy London County Council

LONDON BUILDS HOUSES FIT FOR HOMES
The British Metropolis, With Wrecking Crew and Builders, Approaches the Last Lap in Its Rehousing Program, With Only 30,000 New Housing Units Required

Light Along the Congo

The Belgian Colonial Administration, Brings Protection to the Natives and Is Slowly Developing the Agricultural and Economic Potentialities of the Country

By Helen M. Rolleston

Dorien Leigh

THE NATIVE OF THE CONGO STANDS STRAIGHTER AS IMPERIALISM RELAXES ITS GRIP

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

FRIENDLY BOATS TODAY—SLAVE SHIPS YESTERDAY

HOW SUCCESSFUL THE Belgians have been in the last 30 years in bringing order into the Congo becomes apparent to an observer, even though he is in the country for only a few months' visit. Several factors have contributed to this rehabilitation, but first among them is native respect for an authority remote but powerful, and also appreciation of the white race.

The Belgian Congo is in the news again after many years. Rumors of proposed international control of Central Africa have made some of us get down an atlas and look up that vast land: Stanley's "Darkest Africa"; the field of Livingstone's devoted labor; that hidden, mysterious country about which something sinister lingers in the memory.

* * *

"Belgian Congo," said the man in the street. "Ah, yes, 'atrocities,' forced labor —slave trade and all that."

"Red Rubber," one pamphlet was called. Some said the agitation was worked up by the surrounding powers to make out that Belgium couldn't manage a colony.

But while the world went on its way, a dogged band of workers with little enough colonial experience devoted themselves to building up the shattered Negro population, restoring to them their personal liberties and replacing the forced labor exports with legitimate industries conducted on a wage basis.

The Congo Free State founded in 1885 was the personal property of Leopold II, King of the Belgians, who alone among the representatives of the chief European nations called to consider H. M. Stanley's report, was ready to take the responsibility of this huge rich area. Leopold was a man of great imagination and force of character. Of German and French parentage, in temperament totally apart from his cautious people, he yet loved the country of his father's adoption, and had huge ambitions for it. His was certainly the Imperial imagination and it is impossible to study his career without seeing him in a prominent place in that school of Imperialists which developed fast in Europe at that time.

* * *

His plans failed for himself, through thinking which permitted the exploitation and subjection of helpless natives to obtain the money needed for his colossal enterprise. Five years of international turmoil followed on the publication of Roger Casement's report on the mal-administration of the Congo Free State in the course of his British consular service. Then, in 1908, the Belgian Government annexed the colony which Leopold had willed to his country. In 1909, the process of putting the house in order was expedited by the succession of Albert I, Leopold's nephew.

At once the administration was placed directly under the Colonial Ministry in Brussels, assisted by a council appointed partly by the Crown and partly by the Legislature.

The Crown monopolies were abolished, along with other trade restrictions. To the natives was restored the ancient right of user of the land, the principle of freedom of labor was recognized, and a large measure of the traditional authority of the chiefs was restored. No representative institutions were provided for, the chiefs to a great extent being responsible for the tribes, with, in addition, an independent judicature with a court of appeal.

* * *

Today, the internal administration consists of a Governor General, with the usual officials, resident at Stanleyville, and a large body of administrateurs, the equivalent of District Commissioner, with assistants where necessary, in charge of the districts into which the territory is divided. In these districts the tribes are governed by their own chiefs, a paramount or head chief having under him "sous chefs," or under chiefs, responsible, in turn, for their village or villages. The military force of the entire Congo is perhaps 16,000 natives with white officers.

Government supervision is strict, and chiefs who neglect or misuse their people may be removed.

The rehabilitation of the native was, and is, a formidable problem.

"These people," an official said, speaking of the present generation which is already improved, "are the descendants of those too weak for the slave traders to desire."

Though in the early days the Government was obliged to employ men of any nationality who could do the work, now each official has a regular training before he comes out to the Congo; moreover, their wives can attend a college in Brussels and be instructed how to deal with the conditions they will have to face there.

* * *

The chief endeavor of the administrateur, apart from dealing out justice in the many and complicated cases which come to him from the chiefs, is to encourage cultivation of food stuffs, bananas, sweet potatoes, rice and corn, and also the keeping of large flocks of goats. In the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi, given to Belgium after the World War, the manioc (cassava) was introduced by Governor Voisin, who insisted on its cultivation by each household. This has cleared away fear of the famines which used to devastate the country, which is thickly populated by a Hamitic race in a high state of civilization.

In the Eastern Congo a gigantic experiment has been carried out which appears successful. It is no less than the transfer of an entire population from the Semliki region to the more liveable uplands around Lubero and beyond.

Feats like this take imagination, as did the conception of the great road over the Kabasha Pass connecting with the Uganda road from the border, over the Kabale.

* * *

The secret societies are a great source of trouble to the Government. They are mostly ancient in ritual and terrorize the villagers. But under the steady watch of the local officials the worst aspects are lessening, and even disappearing.

The most popular Belgian I met was known as "Bwana Frongswore" (François), the Bantu French accent being almost English in its lack of distinction. Huge and blue-eyed, with a great brosse of fair hair, he ruled his district with firmness. It was told of him that, exasperated at the amount of drunkenness reported to him, he proceeded on foot through 30 miles of roadside villages, destroying beer stills. This high-handed action endeared him the more to the Bantu, who love an exhibition of strength, moral or physical.

Bantu is a race name for the negroid group which extends across Africa southwards over most of the rest of the continent. They have a high sense of abstract justice and will always admit the necessity of penalties when the reason is pointed out, but they never forgive an injustice, and those who do not work with them from their own standard of thinking will find they cannot get labor.

* * *

The Government has some schools in the large centers and maintains laboratories and experimental farms and gardens, but education and welfare, on the whole, is in the hands of missionaries. There is a regulation forbidding the conversion of a chief, though all the tribe are free to become Christian if they wish. It may be deduced that the Government prefers the chief's reasoning in its primitive state.

The Congo native today is free, though subject to discipline, and he is protected from ill-treatment. The Government regards him as the natural heir of the land, as may be seen by the fact that all game is free to him, while the tourist is finding it increasingly difficult and expensive to get a permit to hunt.

Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ENLIGHTENED ADMINISTRATION TAKES THE DARK OUT OF "DARKEST AFRICA"

Dorien Leigh

TRIBAL HUTS MATCH THE TROPICAL BIRDS IN COLOR AND DESIGN

MODERN STREETS PUSH THE JUNGLE BACK Dorien Leigh

REGULATION

By The Man in the Moon

REGULATION HAS natural ways of taking care of itself, and these ways are not usually improved by human interference. Sitting here on the Moon and pondering the orderly, regulated ways of the stars, I cannot help but think that you folks of Earth are covering important halves of your pictures and being unduly frightened by magnification of the visible fields.

Some time back I watched a farmer bagging two bushels of wheat for a suburbanite who raises chickens. I thought as I looked at the bag: "Another half bag or so added to that amount would represent what an individual of Earth would have if a year's crop of wheat were divided equally among the inhabitants. Three hundred and sixty-five days bulk large against that small pile of wheat—especially considering that chickens and stock have to eat as well as man."

When one stops to think of it, this fear of overproduction of food which engages the attention of some parts of your world has developed with the mechanization of your civilization. Your forefathers often feared lack of food and carefully husbanded stocks and opportunities of production. They raised their cereals and meat for the family larder primarily and as barter for the goods of storekeepers secondarily. The vision of the consumption of the crops inspired and directed their production.

* * *

As I watch from the skies I see lands where primitive barter or, at least, the direct appeal of the family larder, motivates cultivation of the soil. Rice fields of huge acreage provide food for the hundreds of millions of your Far East. The tonnage of this yearly crop is tremendous, but there are no newspaper headlines about dangerous overproduction. Your people of those parts are thinking more of their elementary needs than of monetary profit. Wheat and rice—they are seeds for worthy meditation.

And take sugar. I hear you people talking about a surfeited market for sugar. Thirty pounds of sugar or so a year per person does not seem so much to me when I look at one of your American pound packages and think of your candy, cakes, beverages—of the thousand and one products that are sweetened artificially! There are simple natives, of course, who do not know your white or brown grains or sirups, but they like sweet fruits and compounds and smile broadly when introduced to a confection.

To be sure, not all of your millions eat wheat flour or breakfast cereals, and not all stock and chickens are fed this grain. No one can logically dispute the contention that if all your tillable land in favorable climes were sowed with wheat there would be an overproduction of this cereal. Mechanization of the farm and the adaptability of so much of your world acreage to wheat growing has caused periodic overproduction and held-over stocks have kept your markets depressed with abundance for the demand. In a time of economic distortion and bewildered struggling for profit, it has appeared necessary to legislate co-operative inducement to heed demand.

* * *

While temporary expedients are sometimes useful in an emergency, you folks of Earth will find your best success in obeying natural, homely laws of sensible regulation—laws not legislated in your capitals but the laws of harmonious adjustment. Among these and fathering all is the so-called law of demand and supply. You people make it a plural law but it is really the law of supply.

There are two ways of solving a surfeited market. One is the fearful way of restriction of goods. The other is finding new sources to supply. If your world were under one human government, you might successfully legislate restriction of production, or rather curtailment of the amount of acreage to be engaged in raising a certain product. As it is, however, a decreased American crop is temptation for a greater production elsewhere, and giving away foreign markets is not a road to farming prosperity in these days.

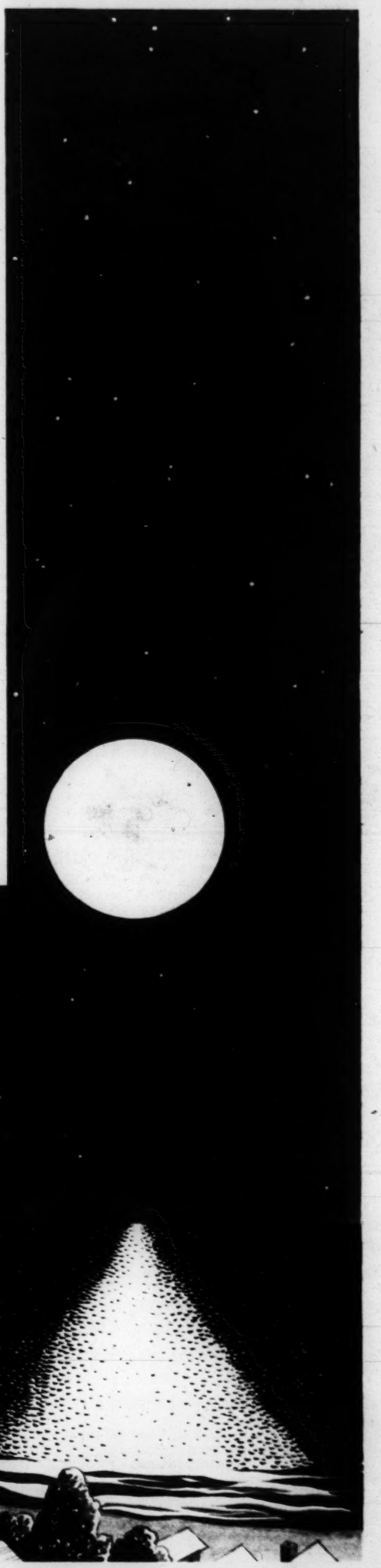
Except as a temporary measure to relieve fear and local markets, therefore, the restriction of goods as an economic solution must come through intelligent regard of the requirements of supply—the regulation that you people have termed the law of demand and supply. To foster wise farming, government can well provide crop and market information and finance storage for the lean years of unfavorable weather.

But the greatest deficiency of vision in lands now bewailing overproduction is the failure to appreciate the natural law of supply on your planetary home. In nationalistic policies of limitation and isolation, your groups of people are attempting to bar the roads of supply. Your planet has a surface woven of various soils, climes, cultures, and opportunities. If a section is walled or torn away from this covering, there occurs a maladjustment that affects the welfare of all your peoples adversely.

You folks of Earth should think in planetary terms instead of those of selfish nationalism. The arctic, temperate and torrid zones have their special supplies for each other. The heights and valleys can well serve one another. East and west along the latitudes are peoples who will find it profitable to trade the goods they most economically produce for wares that your land is peculiarly suited to supply. Some appreciation of this is evidenced today in reciprocal trade treaties of rich promise to the peace and prosperity of your world.

* * *

Your planet has adequate supply for all its inhabitants. None of you question that fact. Hundreds of millions of you lack consuming power—rightful opportunity to obtain the supply of needs and comforts. Your big problem is an abundance of ignorance — lack — not an overproduction of goods. The farmer and his nation are not exempt from the law that good is received only as it is given. Your practical economist, the Nazarene, taught you this intelligent basis of producing to give, to supply. As you folks of Earth produce under this motivation, instead of the clogged markets incidental to selfish, monetary getting, you will have commensurate demand for your goods because you will be purchasing economic supply with economic supply in a world whose natural balance is being honored. The channels of distribution, when free, have a way of educating people to higher living standards, enlarged home markets, and the wisdom of a co-operative world economy. The law of supply doesn't vary its divine rule of equalization with your human relationships any more than it does with its gravitational spacing of the solar system. God's supply is impartial—never restricted by selfishness—and I feel certain that you of Earth will not be worried by overproduction when you have this divine universal outlook of supply.



Pigskin

Six-Man Football Teams, Playin Smaller Enrollments and Res

By Fr

THE HUDDLE
Smaller But No Less Impressive Than the Familiar Eleven

ACTION IN A "BARNY
Nehawka, Neb. (Team in Dark Sweaters) Vs. Thurman Ia. in a T

IF YOU HAPPEN to be driving in the country one of these cool fall nights and see a strange game of football going on, don't question your eyesight. You're merely seeing rural America coming into its own on the gridiron. You're seeing one of 3,000 schools playing a game called six-man football, less than four years old, and rapidly spreading to the 16,000 high schools in the United States that have never had the money or manpower to play football with the usual 11 men on a team.

Instead of a great concrete stadium jammed with people, you'll see four or five hundred youngsters, farmers, and merchants along the sidelines and perhaps in the small wooden stands. In place of a half dozen perfectly drilled cheerleaders you'll see one or two, a bit green on the job. Instead of the 150-piece band headed by a high-stepping drum major you may hear the thin strains of an eight-piece school orchestra.

On the field, you'll see two teams, each one composed of a center, two ends, a quarterback, one halfback, and a fullback. You blink and look again. What kind of football can this be? A game of tag? Soccer? Touch football? . . . Nothing of the sort! You'll see those skeletonized teams lined up in regular formations—single wingback and short punt. You'll see them slanting through the line, crisscrossing, hurling passes, and getting off punts. You'll see more touchdowns, more broken-field runs than you ever saw in the familiar game. You'll find as much enthusiasm, per spectator, as you ever saw in the Yale Bowl.

* * *

Six-man football, already an established sport for schools with enrollments of less than 100 boys, had its beginning on a rainy spring day in 1934, when two men sat talking in the principal's office of the two-story, brick high school in Chester, Neb., a town of 579 people near the Kansas line. One was Stephen Epler, teacher and coach. The other was Dean Moomey, his superintendent. They were discussing the ever-present problem of the small school—what to do with the student body in the fall.

Epler suggested a football team and Moomey abruptly shook his head. Chester High had an enrollment of 98, only 48 of them boys. In a school of that size it would be almost impossible to muster a squad of 24 or 25 huskies. It would be equally difficult to equip that many boys with the expensive armor that goes on a football player. Moomey had tried football once and had taken a beating from larger schools. Football was never designed for the small school.

But Epler had caught a vision of something that would bring fun, pep, and school spirit into the plain walls of Chester High.

"Football was once played with 25 on a side," Epler said, thinking aloud. "Then it came down to 15, and finally to 11. Why stop there? Why not play with fewer men on a side?"

Dean Moomey was a progressive. He had tried many innovations in his classrooms and he was willing to try them on the athletic field. He caught Epler's idea at once.

"Go to it," he said. "You write a set of rules and I'll promote a test game."

So Epler went methodically to work, tailoring football to fit the crossroads school. He cut the team to six men, because that was the smallest number with which plays could be run. He cut the size of the field to 80 yards long by 40 wide, made everyone except the center eligible for a forward pass, and permitted passes to be thrown from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage. He ruled that the back who received the ball from center couldn't cross the line of scrimmage with it, but must lateral it to someone else. This would prevent straight line bucks and pileups, and make the play more open. Eight-minute quarters, he decided, would be long enough for a game in which six men carried the entire burden of offense and defense. Later the quarters were to be lengthend to 10 minutes. To reduce expense and danger, he required all players to wear basketball shoes.

* * *

He presented his outline of the game to Moomey and the two began to grow enthusiastic. They took their idea to William Roselius, athletic director of Hebron College, near by, and Roselius responded by calling a meeting of the surrounding high schools. Four of the schools leaped at the prospect of the new game. They were Alexandria, Hardy, Belvidere, and Chester, all near Hebron, all with enrollments of 50 boys or less. Roselius got out paper and pencil.

"Chester and Hardy can co-operate to form one team, Alexandria and Belvidere the other," he said. "Go home and have your boys practice plays and formations in their old clothes. Come back here Sept. 22 and we'll put in four hours of hard drill on the college field with our experiment. Then we'll hold an exhibition game and see what it's like."

On the appointed day, the four schools brought their squads to Hebron College. Twenty rangy youngsters, their faces leather-colored from riding a cultivator in the hot sun, their hands strong from pitching hay, comprised the two squads.

On the night of the game, the crowd was greater than anyone had expected. There had been stories in the paper, and the public's curiosity was aroused. Fully 1,000 fans jammed the wooden stands and the sidelines when the two teams trotted onto the floodlighted field for the warmup. The newspapers had given nicknames to the teams.

* * *

Considering their lack of practice and the ordeal of their first public appearance, they put on a good show. They fumbled now and then. They weren't always sure of their signals. They missed their blocks and tripped over their own feet. But with each passing minute confidence grew. They learned the heart-warming thrill of cheers, and began playing with more confidence and snap. When the gun cracked, ending the game, the score was tied at 19 to 19 and the spectators were on their feet, giving the two teams a spontaneous, full-throated tribute. Then the crowd was streaming out and men were nodding their heads, saying, "Pretty good."

The two teams could hardly have suspected that only three years later, 1,200 high schools would be playing the very same game. Not more than 50 schools in four states played trial games in 1934, but in 1935 the number had grown to 156, and in 1936 to 500. Oregon, Iowa, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and a few other states tried it, grinned, and said, "This is what we've been waiting for."

When the fall of 1937 rolled around, the sports world began to blink its eyes and take notice. The American Boy Magazine published articles in September and October, offered a playing manual, and was flooded with 8,000 orders and requests for information. In its January, 1938, issue this magazine published an All-American Honor Roll of 130 outstanding six-man players. Two press services, 40 radio stations, and several thousand newspapers announced the selections. Two nationally known motion picture companies made short features of the game and distributed them to the country.

With this encouragement from press and radio, the six-man idea seemed suddenly t
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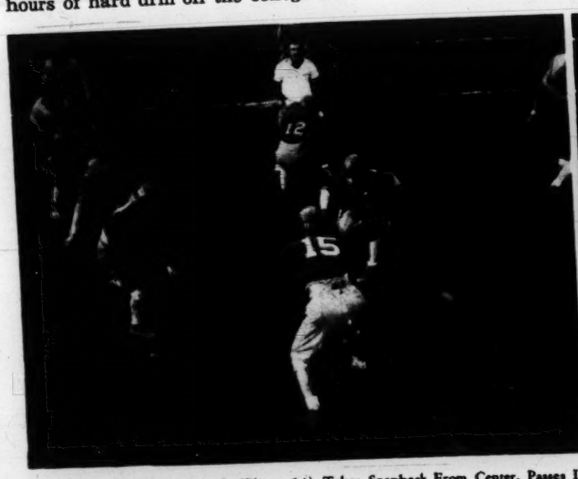

THEY'RE OFF: Halfback (Player 14) Takes Snapback From Center, Passes It Back to the Fullback (15)

On Full Spinner, the Fullback (15) Now Feeds the Ball to the Quarterback (13)

in Revolution

, Playing a Game Tailored to Fit Schools With nd Resources, Are Sweeping Rural America

By Franklin M. Reck

TION IN A "BARNYARD" GAME
. Thurman Ia. in a Typical Six-Man Game Played Last Fall on Nahawka's Field

STEPHEN E. EPLER
Inventor of Six-Man Football, He Has Made the Wingback and Touchdown Familiar Words in Hundreds of Rural High Schools

Wide World, all other Photos E. K. Langevin

suddenly to explode into life. Colleges all over the country gave demonstrations of the new game this spring. A score of summer coaching schools announced that they would hold classes for six-man as well as eleven-man. Ontario decided to adapt the traditional Rugby to six-man. Forty-eight states and Hawaii announced the formation of new teams and new circuits. Rural America, denied football since its beginning in the last century, had found its game at last. Small towns went to work with a will, holding meetings, forming leagues, and scouting around for equipment.

* * *

They're going at the equipment problem with Yankee shrewdness. Some have money enough to lay out $300 to outfit a dozen boys, but most of them are bargain hunters at the cut-rate counters. One school's principal-teacher-coach drove to a near-by college, rummaged through piles of worn-out garments, and returned home with 13 shoulder pads, 15 pairs of pants, 7 pairs of shoes, and 13 headguards, for all of which he paid $20.

"It was in bad shape," he confesses, "but we bought a few yards of duck, and whenever a pair of pants ripped we turned 'em over to the girls in the home economics department." Then he added, with pardonable pride: "Our suits aren't fancy, but they give protection."

* * *

Others have done almost as well. But the prize must go to a Wisconsin coach who rambled over to a college at which he had formerly coached, talked fast, and came away with 60 pairs of pants for $10. Half of these he sold for $6.50, leaving a net pants cost of $3.50 for 30 boys—five six-man teams! He rounded up other items of apparel, getting outright donations where he could, paying cash only when he had to. At the end he took inventory, sighed with satisfaction, and reported: "In all, I can outfit 30 boys rather nicely for about $2.20 apiece."

Wealthier schools in the city use such field equipment as blocking dummies, charging sleds, tackling dummies, and running boxes. The cost of these luxuries may run into the hundreds of dollars. Rural schools, where they play six-man, have made blocking and tackling dummies out of sacks filled with sawdust, and have appropriated old automobile tires for running boxes at a total cost of 25 cents. A tackling dummy has been made out of a rolled gym mat, hung from a stout home-made frame. A piece of telephone pole, padded, makes a blocking post. A grain sack strung on a pulley between two trees, with a boy holding to the other end of the rope to act as a counter-balance, also makes a good tackling dummy.

* * *

They're going at the problem of playing fields with the same determination. In many small towns, night-lighted fields built by the WPA are available. But in one place, where there was no field, the coach induced a farmer to donate a pasture, rounded up a gang of students, and sent them forth with mower, rakes, and shovels to cut the long grass, level off the bumps, and fill in the low spots. In another place, the players built their own goal posts out of two-by-fours and limed their own field. Students usually keep their own fields in condition. They're willing to go to work with spade and shovel, these country boys, to provide themselves with the fall game of their choice.

To raise the small amount of money required to inaugurate football, schools have hit upon various devices, such as carnivals, boxing matches, food sales. Rural America has gone to work with ingenuity and high spirits to bring itself the thrill of touchdowns in the crisp fall weather. To the graduate managers of large universities who sit with furrowed brows, wondering how a mere $400,000 of gate receipts can be stretched to cover the high cost of salaries and stadiums, the low receipts and running expenses of six-man will come as something of a shock.

* * *

Schools in the parent league of the game, the Little Blue Valley, near Hebron, Neb., charge 10, 15, and 25 cents admission, average from $11 to $18 per game, and find that these receipts take care of expenses. Referees get $3 and linemen $1.50. The visiting team is guaranteed $5. The traveling expense consists of gas and oil for two autos, and the longest trip in the league is 40 miles. Players eat lunch at home before leaving town, thus saving the cost of a meal.

Most of us assume that every boy, at some time or other, plays a game of sand-lot or high school football. Yet there are thousands of communities, in which youngsters have never seen a pigskin, let alone handle it. Get away from the big city. Go beyond the county seat town, out to the lonely villages of the prairie states, the back woods, and the mountains, and there you will find boys who will look at you with a puzzled stare when you say, "First down and ten to go." Six-man football is changing all that. Last year, 20,000 of these forgotten youngsters went through the primary school of football. Twelve hundred small communities lined up along the six-man sideline to cheer their teams to victory. Six-man football now has its own National Rules Committee, composed of experts and pioneers from six states, and this committee has refined and improved the game. The game is even making headway in the cities. Fans like it because it is a game full of action and easy to follow. Players like it because everyone has a chance to carry the ball.

Six-man football will never replace 11-man. It will, however, flow out and fill in the vast blank spaces in the football map of the nation. It will bring the touchdown thrill to thousands of husky farm youngsters who could never have had the experience if a Nebraska school teacher hadn't made the obvious deduction that the great American game could be played with six boys on a side as well as 11.

And the Quarterback (13) Is Away for a Right End Run

With Good Blocking, the Quarterback Finds His Way Clear for a Dash to the Goal

Among the New Books

Arnold's Expedition at First Hand

March to Quebec: Journals of the Members of Arnold's Expedition, compiled and annotated by Kenneth Roberts. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $4.

MANY OF the diaries and memoirs that Kenneth Roberts consulted for the writing of "Arundel" have been assembled by him, with annotations, in the volume called "March to Quebec."

It is not surprising that men who survived that harrowing journey thought it worth recording, and, like Judge John Joseph Henry, in after years, dictated or wrote down with embellishments the story of their adventure. More remarkable is it that in the immediate stress of the journey, without shelter or adequate food, so many found time to make notes of any kind. Probably several of the journals that seem to have been composed on the spot were written to break the tedium of the period of captivity after the disastrous attack. At any rate, Arnold's men, from intelligent observers like young Capt. Henry Dearborn down to the almost illiterate Private Kimball, have shown themselves wonderfully articulate.

Thirteen of the existing journals are published in Mr. Roberts's collection. In addition, there are Arnold's own journal and letters, and the journal of Lieut. John Montresor, an English officer whose account of a scouting trip, carried out in 1761, from Quebec to the Kennebec and back, was the basis of Arnold's plan for his march to Canada.

Mr. Roberts has arranged this material in the order of its historical value. Captain Dearborn's stands first, after Arnold's and Montresor's. At the end stands a defense of Col. Roger Enos, who has generally been pictured as the black sheep of the expedition; at least, he was tried by court-martial after his return, on the charge of quitting his commanding officer without leave. He was honorably acquitted, but several of his fellow officers and their men regarded his conduct as desertion. Mr. Roberts so represented it in "Arundel," and makes of Enos's return from Dead River, with three companies of his division, provisions, and ammunition, a flagrant instance of choosing the easier way.

The evidence in the various journals differs on this incident and on many others. The writers do not even agree on the date of the attack on Quebec, some making it Dec. 31, others Jan. 1. The surprising fact is that they agree on so much, when they were marching in different divisions and were men of such varying intelligence, temperament, and prejudices.

Everyone who has read "Arundel" and "Rabble in Arms" knows that Kenneth Roberts has dedicated himself to the task of revising the world's opinion of Benedict Arnold. The expedition against Quebec, though a failure, gives ample proof of Arnold's energy and resourcefulness. In some of the journals, written after Arnold's implication in the plot to surrender Crown Point to the British, there are slurs on his leadership; in those written at the time there is admiration for his wild courage and tirelessness.

Mr. Roberts has done students of history a good service in putting these journals together in readable form. In addition to their record of an attempt to take Quebec in the early days of the Revolution, an attempt so valiant and so tragic, the papers throw many valuable sidelights on the Americans' way of carrying on the war—such as employing Indians to fight in the siege of Boston, for instance.

The compiler's notes identify officers and men in Arnold's army, and in some cases cast over the chronicle a faint gleam of Mr. Roberts's characteristic humor. This volume will occupy his readers for a time while they are waiting for him to do for them a piece of really creative writing.

Alcott Speaks for Himself

The Journals of Bronson Alcott, edited by Odell Shepard. Boston: Little, Brown. $5.

WHEN ODELL SHEPARD was writing his life of Bronson Alcott, "Pedlar's Progress," since selected by Little, Brown as their Centenary Prize Book, the publishers already had in their hands the manuscript of Mr. Shepard's edition of Alcott's Journals. "The Journals" rounds out and substantiates "Pedlar's Progress," and together the two volumes present the Concord philosopher as completely as is reasonable to expect.

Not that Mr. Shepard's work gives the whole of the Journals. These fill 50 tall volumes, 5,000,000 words in longhand, preserved at Concord in the library of Alcott's great-grandson, Frederic Wolsey Pratt. Alcott began keeping a journal in 1826 and continued through 1882. The six volumes for 1840-1846 are missing. In the one-twentieth part culled from the 50 volumes existing Mr. Shepard has endeavored to give in chronological order all the main interests and speculations of a long and varied career and to convey in still greater completeness Alcott's association with famous persons and his views about them.

The Journals are much more than records of daily happenings; they gave evidence of having been carefully worked over and were looked upon, at least in part, as possible material for publication. Some of them were censored by Mrs. Alcott, with neat incisions that removed references to her. They are a mirror of Alcott's time and of himself, particularly of his processes of thought.

In the Journals Alcott appears "as pedlar and teacher, day laborer and philosopher, reformer and quietist, as an omnivorous reader and as a member of many public committees, as an eager talker and an apostle of silence, as a lover of cities and of the country, as a traveler and a gardener, as a founder of clubs and a solitary, as an indefatigable writer and a man convinced that he could write nothing, and always as a fond husband, an admirable father, and a warmly loving friend."

* * *

In Mr. Shepard's arrangement of extracts from this monumental work he has prefaced each twelvemonth's quantum with a brief summary of Alcott's experiences during that year.

Posterity has given Alcott more blame than praise, or at best only condescending recognition. A gifted man who does not provide for his family is never an object of universal acclaim. In his Journals Alcott is the spokesman of his own shortcomings, none the less truly because for many years he was so sure that the fault lay not in himself but in the world that felt it did not owe a Seer a living just for being a Seer. "Here's the Pedlar," he wrote wryly in 1850, when he was 51, "the pack of metaphysics that he is, set bodily, mystically, down in the best market in the world. Athenian times, yet without customers for his handsome wares."

That, however, is not the main feature in the self-portrait that emerges from the Journals. Chiefly he shines out as a man who could turn defeat into victory, was true to himself, and of a singular magnanimity and sweetness.

* * *

He appears, moreover, as a critic of original and independent discernment. He was one of the first to perceive the greatness in Emerson and Thoreau, and analyzed with astonishing penetration the essence of Hawthorne, the merits and limitations of Lowell and Holmes. Amid much diffuse grandiloquence he was capable at times of writing a polished epigram. Truly and literally, Alcott was the apostle of culture to the Middle West. In close association with the Transcendentalists and in the forefront of most of the reforms of his time, he throws valuable light in his Journals on the thinking of a particularly rich and exciting period in American ideology. With wisdom, restraint, and fidelity Mr. Shepard has gleaned evidence of these things and more, from Alcott's words to his own heart as set down in his Journals.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Adventures in Good Eating, by Duncan Hines (Chicago: Adventures in Good Eating Inc.). Fifth edition of a directory of eating places along the highways and in the villages and cities of America.

Prologue to Glory, by E. P. Conkle (Samuel French, $0.75). The Federal Theater play on the New Salem Years of Abraham Lincoln.

Letters from the Sandwich Islands, by Mark Twain, edited by G. Ezra Dane (Stanford University Press, $3). Twenty-two letters written for the Sacramento Union describing the author's trip to the Hawaiian Islands, here published for the first time in a trade edition.

The English Heritage, by Rex Welldon Finn (Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.50). A record of the contribution of each age in English history to present-day British culture.

Federal Theater Plays (Random House, 2 vols. $2 each). Containing "Prologue to Glory," "One-Third of a Nation," "Haiti," "Triple-A Plowed Under," "Power," and "Spirochete."

Ships of the North Atlantic, by A. G. Horton White (Appleton-Century, $3). A review of Atlantic shipping of today and a brief history of the "Blue Riband" route.

Golden Guernsey, by Alfred S. Campbell (David Kemp). Introduction to that British Channel island whose language is French.

And This Is Boston, by Eleanor Early (Houghton Mifflin, $1.75). Second edition of a popular guidebook.

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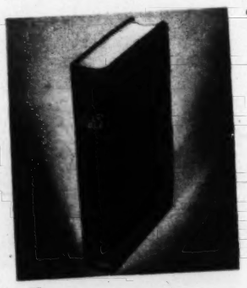
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LONDON

THE NEWS is pleasantly mixed. Mr. Garvin's Life of Joseph Chamberlain (like Jarndyce v. Jarndyce, still incomplete) is about to run into trouble over the Parnell question. An attempt is being made to launch an American humorist, Mr. Gene Fowler, with "Onward, Trolley," but, but . . . humor should be smuggled not proclaimed aloud, on safe, non-intervention lines. I do not want a war with the United States. And in the meantime the Times Literary Supplement has had a neat reply from Mr. G. B. Harrison to its lament on the state of letters. What writer a hundred years ago was considered certain of immortality? Keats, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron? Jeffreys of the Quarterly had no doubts. Felicia Hemans every time!

The only modern couple (one of Aldous Huxley's characters remarked) are the Brownings. But that was when "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" was being played in London and shocking American friends of mine by its lack of sophistication. Have the Wordsworths any chance? Miss Helen Ashton's novel about them has been written because she thinks all the Lake group were "so modern." Why? Their walking tours, their revolutionary politics? Or is it simply that, in their youth, gifted people of all times seem contemporary? The story is mainly seen through Dorothy's eyes, and except for the assumption that Dorothy was in love with Coleridge, keeps cautiously to the facts and draws profitably on Dorothy's journals.

* * *

This is a graceful book, rather flat perhaps, because Miss Ashton seems a little intimidated by her boldness; and saved from the excess of moral feeling, pro and con, which the Lake school have always aroused, by the awful figure of Mrs. Coleridge. Poor Mrs. Coleridge, fretful, commonplace, and silly, ridiculously and pathetically aware that she would have been better off if she had married the mercer in Bristol, came into her own in this book. The others have to pay the price of bearing the burdens of Literature, but she has the awful fascination of that lady celebrated by Rupert Brooke: "You came and quacked beside me in the woods."

The end of the story is telescoped and, like life tackled from no particular point of view, it is shapeless. But the book is very readable. Dorothy and William are particularly delightful in the opening chapters, and I am sure, documents or no documents to prove it, that Mrs. Coleridge did make that speech about the idealists' colony on the banks of the Susquehanna. All the dialogue in fact sounds true, a considerable achievement in a book of this kind. And if there is no great profundity, there is much charm and no preposterous theories.

* * *

It is always hard to convey the quality of a poet's autobiography of childhood, but Mr. Sassoon does not fondle his innocence too closely. He looks into the mystery of transience and builds solid islands, where memory is clear, in that endless stream. He grew up in the nineties in a Kentish house and first of all under the shadow of his parents' unhappiness. The Sassoons were pretty well off; after all, their relations had entertained the Shah of Persia. But it was plain country comfort. There was Mrs. Mitchell, the governess, of the enemy camp. There was Mr. Moon, her successor, "whose curriculum, as he called it, was cautiously proceeding to that terminus, where he would have taught us everything he knew." On the Jewish side of the family there was Aunt Rachel, who was rich and lived among foggy gilt mirrors and glum brocades, "vague and desultory, conversing with a hurried murmurous intensity which was rather difficult to catch. Her gaiety seemed absent-minded and when she smiled it was like an afterthought."

* * *

The lonely childhoods are the most acutely observed and Mr. Sassoon's book is one of clear, severe profiles raised a little, but not too much, from the text. Faithfulness to memory and to the sensations of things is possible after her quarrel becomes suddenly visible when one sees her in the act of removing her precious picture of the Toad Rock at Tunbridge Wells from her mantelpiece. Uncle Hamo, who smiled tolerantly when his nephew fed him on lobster mayonnaise at Cambridge instead of a plain cut off the joint which his moderate years would have preferred, gave excellent advice about writing, "Let your thoughts ring true and always keep your eye on the object while you write." It is hard advice to follow, but Mr. Sassoon evidently took it. The firm, simple, natural prose of this book, its crystalline and meditative quality, are a delight.

And now for inevitable Spain. Mr. Greene's book is interesting less as an account of the early period of the civil war than as a most peculiar temperament. Spain, France, and even the Channel boats are full of secret agents, and Mr. Greene was one of them. Working on behalf of a Power which can hardly have been sympathetic to the Government side, he found himself, within a few days of arriving, converted more or less by the evident decency of the militia. Mr. Greene's account of this dilemma is interesting and so are his notes on the habits of the other agents. I am unable to sympathize with Mr. Greene's behavior, but he has a well-written and exciting story. The secret agents' world, as he shows, is one of so much play acting and illusion that how much of his narrative one is to take au pied de la lettre is another matter.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Recent additions to Modern Age Books include "The Right to Work," by Nels Anderson; "I Like America," by Granville Hicks, and "Labor's New Millions," by Mary Heaton Vorse.

Harcourt Brace is now publishing in America Gustav Krist's "Alone Through the Forbidden Land." The English edition (Faber & Faber) was reviewed in these columns on May 4.

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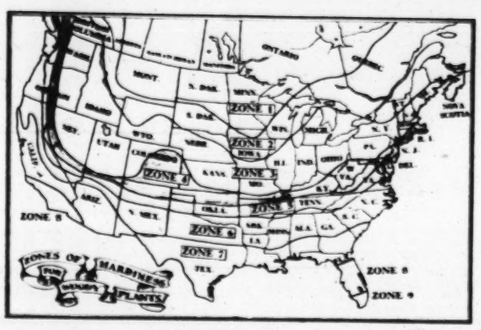

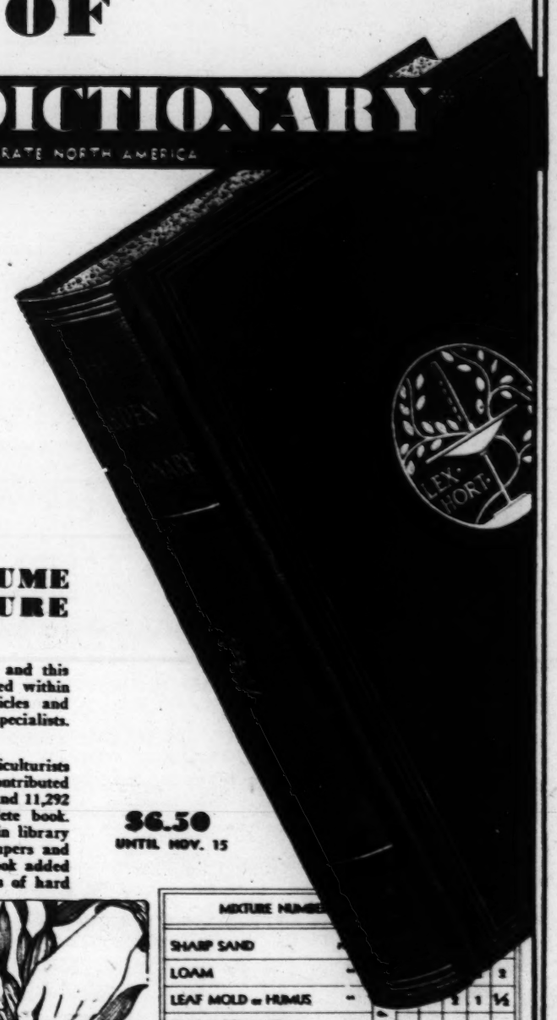

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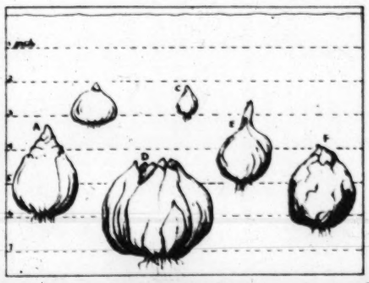

Bulb planting chart

Right way to pot house plants

Orchids make interesting house plants

MIXTURE NUMBER						
SHARP SAND						2
LOAM				2	1	½
LEAF MOLD or HUMUS		1			2	
PEAT MOSS (ACID)			½	½	½	
DRY COW MANURE						1
BROKEN BRICK or POTS						1qt.
GROUND LIMESTONE – PER BUSHEL			1qt.	1qt.		1qt.
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Table of potting mixtures

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A Popular Biography of Jack London, Writer and Proletarian

Sailor on Horseback, by Irving Stone. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

IT IS NOT DIFFICULT to understand why the biographer of Vincent Van Gogh should have been attracted to the subject of Jack London. The illegitimate son of an Irish astrologer and a black ewe of a prosperous Middle Western family, Jack London grew up in poverty. He went to work first as a newsboy; at 16 he was an oyster pirate; at 17 he signed on a sealing voyage to the western Pacific. He was a member of Coxey's Army, hoboed in the East, and returned home to enter high school at the age of 19, later spending one semester at the University of California. He joined the gold rush to the Klondike in 1896. From his fellowship with hoboes sprang his lifelong interest in Socialism; from his Klondike experience, although he never panned an ounce of gold, he derived the material for his best known books. He married around the turn of the century—Mr. Stone has shied away from raw dates—after the Atlantic Monthly accepted his story, "An Odyssey of the North," and Houghton Mifflin brought out his first book "The Son of the Wolf."

This is popular biography; that is, biography in which the author has striven to give to biography the easy-to-like appeal of popular fiction, and succeeded. Up to the time he reaches Jack London's first marriage Mr. Stone writes a style which packs a punch in every sentence. For the critical reader, he overplays his hand, and his subject. After 150 pages of S-t-r-e-n-g-t-h in matter and style, I confess I began to feel it would be a relief by way of variety to stop reading and have a nice quiet game of hunt-the-slipper. One also becomes a bit distrustful of Mr. Stone's heavy accents. Was Jack London really W. H. Chaney's son (Chaney denied it in two extant letters to London)? Was Jack London quite as strong, brave, foolhardy, and volatile as Mr. Stone insists he was? Did he really "after long study-bouts with William James and Francis Bacon, and after writing a sonnet for a nightcap," curl up in bed with a copy of "First Principles" and read till morning?

* * *

If we ask ourselves these questions, and others like them, it is not only because of the sustained intemperance of Mr. Stone's statement and metaphor. Although he has had access to Jack London's notes, manuscripts, and papers, some of them hitherto withheld, Mr. Stone documents very little, as is the way of popular biography; and, in the main, we have no way of separating what may be fact from what may be inference. The second half of the book, which tells of London's divorce, second marriage to Charmian Kittredge, the 43 books he published in some 16 years, his improvident spending of the million dollars he earned by his writing, and his suicide at the early age of 40—this second half is much less breathlessly and more temperately written.

* * *

Probably no writer of his time has been more widely read by the masses than Jack London. Dodging the difficult as it does, Mr. Stone's life of him will be widely read, but it is in no way "the definitive biography" the jacket blurb claims it to be. True to kind, "Sailor on Horseback" sacrifices quiet analysis and evocation to sensation, underscores event at the expense of its significance. Mr. Stone has made no critical examination of London's reading of Darwin, Spencer, Marx, Nietzsche, or even Kipling, his masters in thought and literary expression. He offers us little criticism of London's life and work. For all his material success, his charm, his sensitiveness, what must have been the joy of his body in action and his heart in generosity, Jack London's life was a tragedy. To the manifold ironies of that restless tragic life, even to the Socialistic teachings which earned him admiration in Russia, this book does scant justice.

HORACE REYNOLDS

The Medieval Universities

The Medieval Universities, by Nathan Schachner. New York: Stokes. $3.50.

MR. SCHACHNER HAS aimed to interest that incalculable person, "the general reader," in a subject which has hitherto been one of the preserves of scholars who have not condescended to be "popular." He admits that he "leans heavily" upon Rashdale's authoritative work, "The Rise of the Universities"; but he writes in a style wholly different from that of his predecessor. His is a lively style, not to say a jaunty; and the modern analogies with which he often illustrates his points will shock sensitive readers with their effect of anachronism.

The history of the universities, he holds, contains within it an almost complete history of medieval thought and culture. It is the more surprising that he devotes so little space to what may be called the intellectual and moral content of the universities. A clear albeit superficial account of the scholastic philosophy is, indeed, given; but for medieval metaphysical speculation and medieval ethics he has little sympathy; and to ecclesiasticism he is definitely hostile. The Renaissance, he says, swept scholasticism forever out of the path of human progress; and he leaves us wondering why he of all writers should have thought it worth while to devote an entire volume to the history of institutions in which this scholasticism was enshrined as their pride, almost as their raison d'être. It is not, then, surprising that his book produces, as it were, an effect of, so to say, hollowness. The shell is there but not the substance. But perhaps this is precisely the impression Dr. Schachner intended to produce.

The history of the rise of the universities to be one of the most conspicuous of institutions is told with great clearness and vividness. Out of the chaos of the Dark Ages they arose, at first as small unorganized companies of teachers, gathered here and there; then organized and licensed and taken under the protection of the Roman Catholic Church, which turned to her own purposes what might else have been an instrument to be used against her.

After tracing the history of this early period Mr. Schachner tells the story of each of the greatest universities — Salerno, Paris, Bologna, Oxford—in much detail, and more briefly notes what each of the lesser centers of learning had to contribute. He devotes many pages to such leading personalities as Abelard and Roger Bacon, retelling familiar stories and certainly presenting very vivid portraits of these famous men.

He is aware also of the attractiveness of the picturesque anecdote and portrays for us the life of the students, eager for light, gathering about this or that famous teacher, jealous of their prerogatives, often perverse, sometimes mean, always very much alive. The life and customs of the students, their books, the methods of teaching, the characteristic disputations, the university regulations, holidays and feasts, the relation of the wandering scholars to the fixed centers of learning—all these subjects and a great deal else of antiquarian detail are brought together to form a picture in which the past lives again. A chapter on libraries is worthy of note as an example of Mr. Schachner's method at its most serious; one on "Riots and Bloodshed" as an example of his occasional delight in the sensational.

The book is the product of wide reading and is worthy of the attention of another sort of audience than that which Mr. Schachner has evidently sought to attract. But for all its wealth of detail it produces the impression of playing about the surface of its subject and seldom if ever penetrating to the heart of one of the most remarkable institutions of the Middle Ages.

S. C. C.

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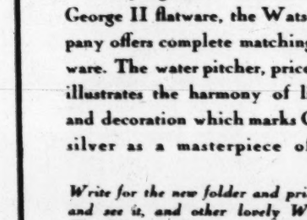

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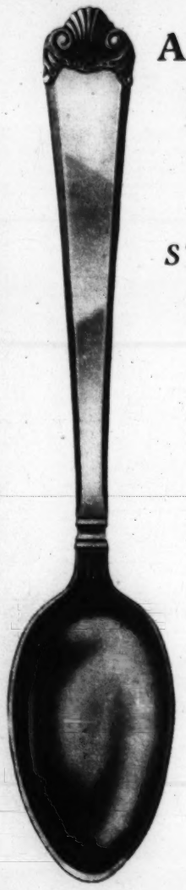

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. . A Workable Democracy

(Continued from Page 2)

thorough overhaul of the State Administration, to make it more manageable by the chief executive of the State, and in the interests of economy. Maine, under Governor Tudor Gardiner, and more than a dozen other states have done the same sort of thing since the World War.

But mere administrative reorganization is far from getting at the root of simplifying political controls. The United States has far too many areas of government, and far too much overlapping and duplication of services, far too many elections, and a too divided responsibility. Some years ago there were several hundred independent areas of taxing or spending in Cook County, Illinois. Taxpayer control was impossible. "The interests," too, honor the old maxim of imperialism "Divide et impera" (Divide in order to rule).

* * *

What is more, there are often more than a hundred counties, each with the full panoply of government, in a single state. Most states contain half that number or more. Relics of the days when it took a morning's "horse and buggy" drive to reach the county seat, often longer, these areas are now ridiculously small for modern transportation. Yet the county courthouse and its bureaucracy go on eating up tax money for services that could easily be cut in half by county merger or by better state organization.

For that matter, the states themselves are in many cases outrageously expensive governmental units. Where they set up an elaborate machinery to deal with populations smaller than a small city, the burden is passed on to the whole nation. The two senators, whom every state possesses by constitutional right, can throw enough federal funds into Nevada or Arizona or Delaware to pass the burden of state government back to the whole population of the United States. Any real simplification of governmental machinery would create large regional areas, adequate to represent both economic balance and the cultural differences that follow sectional rather than state lines.

* * *

But such a sweeping regrouping of state areas would be even more Utopian than the merging of uselessly multiplied counties. The vested interests of political machines, entrenched in the Senate, can hardly be dislodged short of an overwhelming national reform, through a Constitutional Convention that reached beyond the politicians. What is actually happening instead is that Washington is taking over more and more functions that the present state system either cannot pay for or performs inadequately. But the offices remain in the states, so that bureaucracies are in practice duplicated for many services—e. g., those of income tax collection.

Is there any hope of arresting this uneconomic and burdensome growth with all its unwholesome implications, including those of creating still more vested political interests and more federal centralization?

* * *

Perhaps the device of the grant-in-aid may be worked out to establish a sound division of labor. There the Federal Government, as in roads, schools and social security, leaves administration to the states, subject to federal standards and some supervisory inspection. But the "fifty-fifty" basis of contribution is no longer a fixed one. Often the grant-in-aid is only another avenue of extending party control through what amounts to contingent bribery of the electorate. Until voters learn to examine carefully the mouths of these "gift-horses"—contrary to the proverb, one would do well to remember the adage applied also to the Trojan horse—"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

What we need as an immediate program for simplifying government is a citizens' movement broader than the work of taxpayers' leagues. It requires the sort of continued vigilance that the "Charter Group" in Cincinnati brought to their fight for reform—a work of unceasing education. If the women's clubs, the patriotic societies, the League of Women Voters, labor unions, and the other articulate groups for wielding political influence could be converted to the simple program offered, say, by the National Municipal League—supplemented by the researchers of the American Legislators' Association, and the Clearing House for Public Administration — politicians might be forced to action.

* * *

It has been a measure of the failure of political scientists in the teaching profession that they have not been able to stimulate the electorate that passes through their classrooms to action. For on the main lines of reform—the short ballot, the consolidation of services for metropolitan areas, the merging of counties, and overlapping tax districts, there is little real disagreement. All study of Federal Government, too, indicates either the necessity of suppressing useless state services that have been centralized, or of using the state officials to administer under a system of federal supervision to secure minimum standards.

All these proposals require, however, a basic change in Americans' attitude as citizens. Heretofore they have been intent on results and unwilling to examine the machinery used to get results. They have been content with the old shibboleths of "the separation of powers" and terrified of reform when there was any chance of someone pronouncing "radicalism" in condemnation. When Americans created their constitutional system they found leadership to study "fundamentals." Can they produce that leadership today, or will the American dream remain only a dream?

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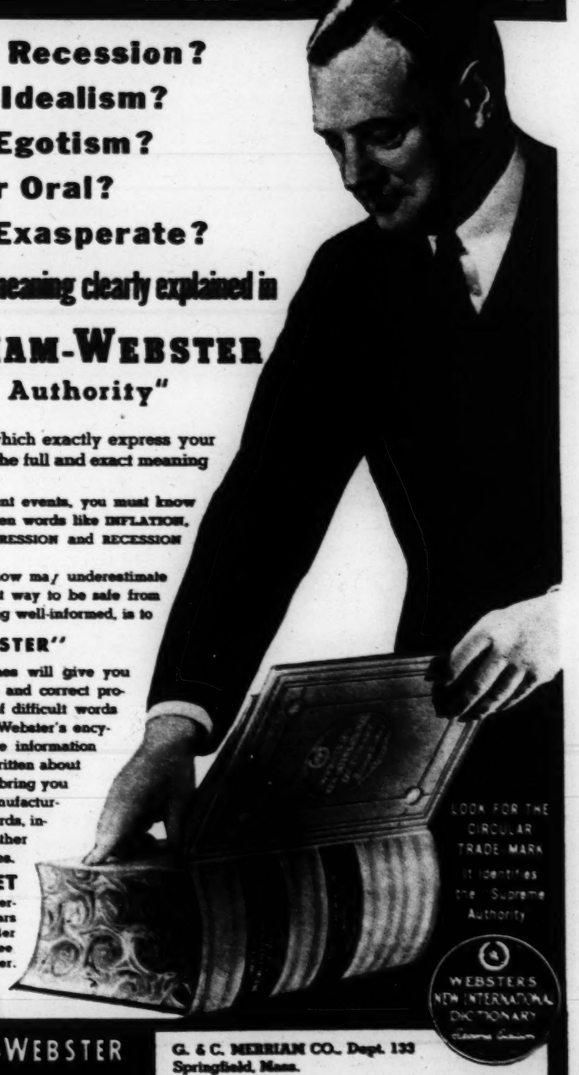

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. . Campaign Issues

By James A. Farley

(Continued from Page 3)

the agricultural section of the country, we were rapidly becoming a land of farm tenantry, and the next step would have made our farmers a race of serfs. Men of the loom, forge, and mine were losing the homes for which they had slaved and saved, because the banks that loaned money for speculation on the market refused to loan money for saving the homes of the people. The middle classes, under constant pressure, were dwindling and were threatened with extinction.

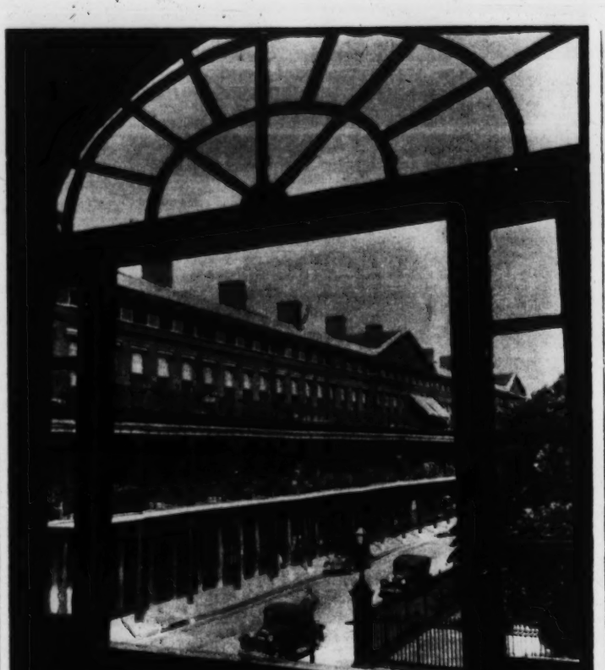
Millions of our people, in despair, were prepared to abandon the house of democracy, liberty, and security our fathers had built; but Franklin Roosevelt determined to repair and save the house and to make it habitable for a freedom-loving race again.

He moved the capital of the people's government back from Wall Street to Washington. Drastic steps were taken to save agriculture, and for the first time in 60 years the farmer stands on equal terms before the Government with the manufacturer, merchant, and financier. Government interested itself in saving the poor man's home from foreclosure. The fleecing of the public through floating of worthless securities was stopped. Since private capital refused to act, the Government developed the power resources of Muscle Shoals. As in England long ago, the Government began the elimination of slums in cities and provided old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, and aid for the handicapped.

Yes, and through the Wagner Act, labor was given its Magna Charta of human rights, to protect it in its right of collective bargaining. This raised labor to an equality with capital before the law; it made men mean as much as money. Tax laws have been amended to the end that people actually shall pay in accordance with their capacity to pay. And now we have determined to maintain that American standard of living which is inseparable from preservation of American institutions, by placing a maximum on the work hours of the day and a minimum on the wages to be paid.

The political complexion of the Congress to be elected this fall will determine whether the President Americans have elected shall carry out the mandate they themselves have given him. If the opposition is successful, all it can do will be to paralyze the administration of government in one of the most critical periods in the nation's history. The election of a Republican House would not remove a Democratic president but it would end the historic work of Roosevelt. Moreover, it would create a stalemate in legislation and by conflicting counsels reduce the nation to helplessness in trying and critical times.

We go to the people in this campaign asking them to give us a Congress that will cooperate with Franklin D. Roosevelt, to help him complete the work they elected him to do.



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. . Campaign Issues

By John Hamilton

(Continued from Page 3)

organization bill in the next Congress. Should he succeed in November in electing "yes men" to House and Senate, he undoubtedly will get what he wants. But that will be a sorry day for the future of American Constitutional Government. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt is willing to go to great lengths to get what he wants, as he illustrated by his determined attempt to purge from his party those members of House and Senate who refused to be subservient to his wishes in this and other matters.

This purge attempt well illustrates the danger of delegating discretionary authority, especially over appropriations to a single man. Funds appropriated for the relief of men and women in distress were used in behalf of those Mr. Roosevelt sought to nominate to such a shocking degree in Kentucky that a Democratic-controlled committee of the Senate declared that "the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot" had been imperiled. Federal officials were dismissed and threatened with dismissal for failure to support the candidates favored by Mr. Roosevelt. Millions of Federal funds for bridges, housing programs, and highway projects were promised in communities where the Rooseveltian candidates seemed unable to make headway. Is it not true that "to a free people these actions are insufferable?" The second count in the Republican indictment against the New Deal is that "the integrity and authority of the Supreme Court have been flouted." In order to sustain this contention, the constantly sneering, mocking, and contemptuous attitude of the President and his New Dealers for the Supreme Court may be passed over.

Mr. Roosevelt's unprecedented effort, with deceptive and fraudulent arguments, to persuade Congress to give him authority to pack the Supreme Court in order to influence decisions on the constitutionality of legislation is all that need be cited in this regard. In sponsoring that undertaking, Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly earned the place in history to which he is said desperately to desire, but it is not a place that would appeal to Americans sensitive to the traditions of their country. Nor will future generations honor men who were so stupid or weak as to support that attempted perversion of the American Government.

Again, the Republican indictment charges that the New Deal "created a vast multitude of new offices, filled them with favorites, set up a centralized bureaucracy, and sent out swarms of inspectors to harass our people." The evidence is found in an increase from 563,487 employees in the Executive Branch of the Government on March 3, 1933, with 82.9 per cent of them in the Civil Service, to 851,926 on June 30, 1938, with but 66.07 per cent in the Civil Service.

In order to pay this horde of jobholders and for the other extravagances of the New Deal, including the segregation of relief funds for partisan purposes, the Treasury has been compelled to spend an ever-increasing amount of money obtained by tyrannical taxation and dangerous deficit-financing. From March 4, 1933, to June 30, 1938, the New Deal has spent almost $41,000,000,000—of which $17,564,000,000 was borrowed.

* * *

"New dealers attempt to throw a smoke-screen over these appalling figures by claiming they are offset by recoverable assets. The Treasury statement placed the total of these assets on July 1 last at $3,700,000,000. But if the Treasury is to recover such a total of assets it would mean the liquidation and abolition of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, The Tennessee Valley Authority, The U. S. Maritime Commission, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Banks, The Federal Housing Administration, all the agricultural credit agencies and many others. Thus, except for a comparatively trivial sum, the money spent during the last five years is gone—it is beyond recovery by the Treasury."

Despite all his promises to balance the budget, Mr. Roosevelt now has indicated that he never will achieve that objective. The Federal deficit for the current or seventh year of New Deal "recovery" will be the greatest, if payment of the soldiers' bonus is excluded, ever recorded in the peace-time history of this nation.

How much longer can such a state of affairs continue? Taxation already is approaching the point of confiscation, not only for the rich but also for the poor. Already close to 25 cents out of every dollar of national income goes to government—Federal, State, and local. If profligate spending continues, only two roads of escape remain: inflation and repudiation. Both mean disaster.

* * *

Yet all of this might be tolerated if the country were on a solid approach to economic recovery and stability. But it is not. Today, we have almost as many unemployed as we had in the depths of the world-wide depression of 1929-32. Our relief rolls in the last two months weekly have been establishing new peaks. Business and industry remain sluggish, not producing as much goods as they did in 1926, although the population has substantially increased. Our railroads face the severest crisis of their history. Farm prices are back to 1933 levels and agricultural surpluses are as great as in that year. Only the fact that bank deposits are insured, under legislation originally sponsored by a Republican and opposed by Mr. Roosevelt, saves the present situation from being worse than that of six years ago. The New Deal has failed to solve any problem of major importance.

For all these reasons, you are asked to elect Republicans to House and Senate this November. Their alternative for unsound panaceas and un-American action is a restoration, first, of government within the framework of the Constitution and, secondly, the restoration of the unemployed to jobs in productive enterprise by taking from the throat of business the strangling hand of reckless experimentation, government competition and punitive taxation. Election of Republicans this year is a step toward really putting America back to work.

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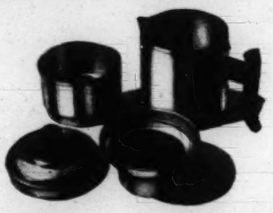

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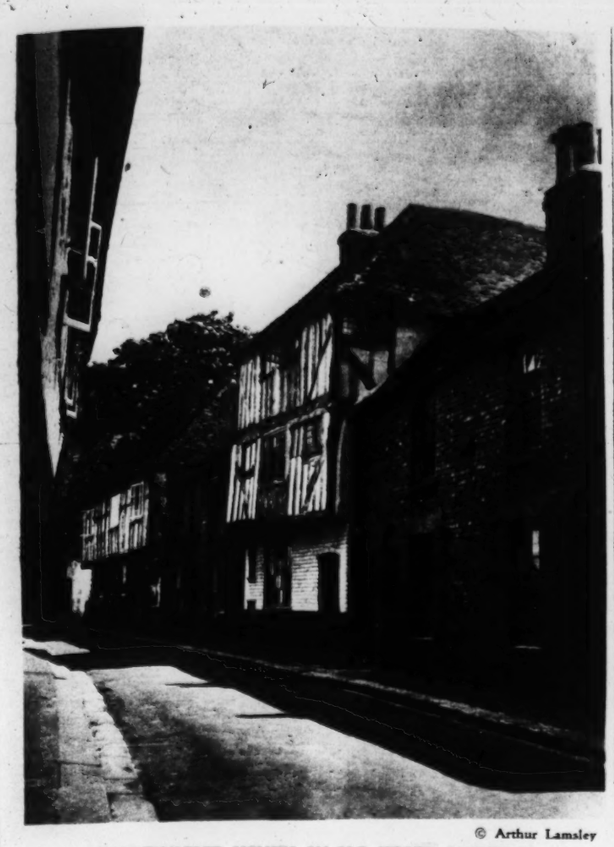


© Arthur Lamsley

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSES ON OLD STREET, SANDWICH

Port of Romance

SANDWICH, an ancient Cinque Port, was at one time a romantic gateway into England from Europe. The old town even today retains its quaint fascination, and is unique among the many historic places in southeastern England.

Down some of the winding streets in Sandwich the half-timbered houses take one back into the Middle Ages: the history of Sandwich itself, however, goes back to those early days of the Roman Conquest.

It has been written by some historians that the earliest name of Sandwich was "Lundenvic," because it was one of the gateways leading to London, and eventually changed by the Danes to "Sandwic," owing to the sandy area surrounding it, then to Sandwich.

Sandwich became one of the Cinque Ports, ranking second to Hastings in importance. It is likely that the first authenticated records date back nearly 1,300 years. At the beginning of this period, for about 150 years, the port and its environs were the scene of many battles with the invading Danes, who voyaged across the North Sea in viking ships of light draft and rowed up the creeks and riverways along the Kentish and Sussex coasts.

Canute, the invading Dane, two years before he became King of England in 1016, left these shores to recross the North Sea to his own land.

Sandwich was also the landing place of King Richard Coeur de Lion on his return from the Crusades in March, 1194. Twenty-two years afterward the port was burned by French invaders.

In 1572, Queen Elizabeth visited Sandwich, and history tells how the port was en fête. Elizabeth was presented with a gold cup and a Bible. In Strand Street the old Tudor house in which she stayed still stands, a well-preserved specimen of the English architecture of those times.

Sandwich Guildhall was erected in 1579. In the Court Hall are some fine wood carvings. Particularly interesting are the two figures of the Lion and Welsh Dragon which were made for the ceremonial gate erected at the entrance of old Sandwich at the time of Elizabeth's visit.

A. L.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Pre-Trial . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just read a letter of Mr. S. D. Williams of Newark, N. J., on the subject of Pre-Trial, printed in the August 17 Weekly Magazine Section. I read with a great deal of interest your article by Mr. Ellison in the June 15 Magazine Section. Since that time I have been giving talks on the subject of Pre-Trial before various lodges and organizations in San Francisco, and one of the San Francisco daily newspapers, the San Francisco News, has made a policy story on the subject of Pre-Trial. As a result of the publicity given to this subject by the San Francisco News and as a result of the various talks given by me, Pre-Trial has been given a trial in the courts in San Francisco and it has proved to be more than satisfactory. It is a time-saver, it avoids bringing out-of-town witnesses into court, it avoids bringing a tremendous amount of documentary evidence into court and it has appealed to the business people of the community.

I feel that if Mr. S. D. Williams had actual experience with Pre-Trial he would realize its merit. Every community that has actually tried it is enthusiastically in favor of its continuance.

The Christian Science Monitor is to be congratulated for printing Mr. Ellison's article, as a great deal of good has resulted from its publication.

HERBERT C. KAUFMAN

Among Our Contributors . .

WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT, chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard University, is a prominent advocate of modern and improved technique in Government. He has frequently contributed articles to the Weekly Magazine Section.

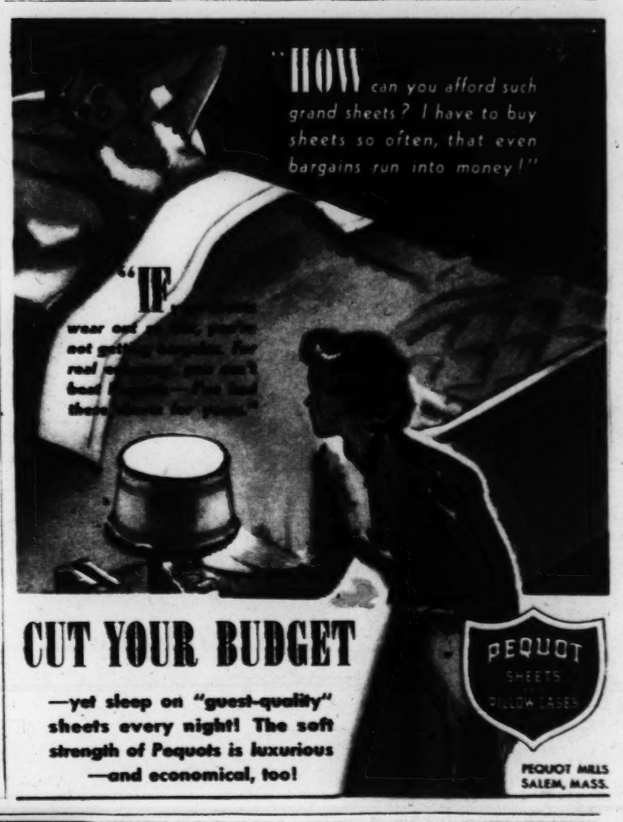
JAMES A. FARLEY, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and JOHN D. M. HAMILTON, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, debate contemporary political issues. MARGARET LLOYD, writer on the dance, discusses that great artist of the ballet, Massine, and when she discusses Massine, she discusses the ballet.

E. C. COTES, member of the Monitor's London staff, finds the London slums in retreat. HELEN M. ROLLESTON, world traveler, tells some of what she saw in five months' stay in the Congo in another of her contributions to the Monitor. The Man in the Moon discusses regulation, and FRANKLIN RECK, Managing Editor of The American Boy, paces the current season's leading sport with an article on abbreviated football

They Work Union Hours

Two Berok apes have been placed on the pay roll of the Government botanical department in Singapore, Straits Settlements, recently, because of their usefulness in gathering mangoes, coconuts, and other fruits. Later, others will be added. Officials recommended the pair for their charm and cheapness as well as their ability to collect fruits without damaging them.

To the botanists they are Jambul and Puteh, caught by a member of the department when they were so small they could both sit in one hand of their captor. They are learning the Malayan language, and already understand about 20 words of the local dialect.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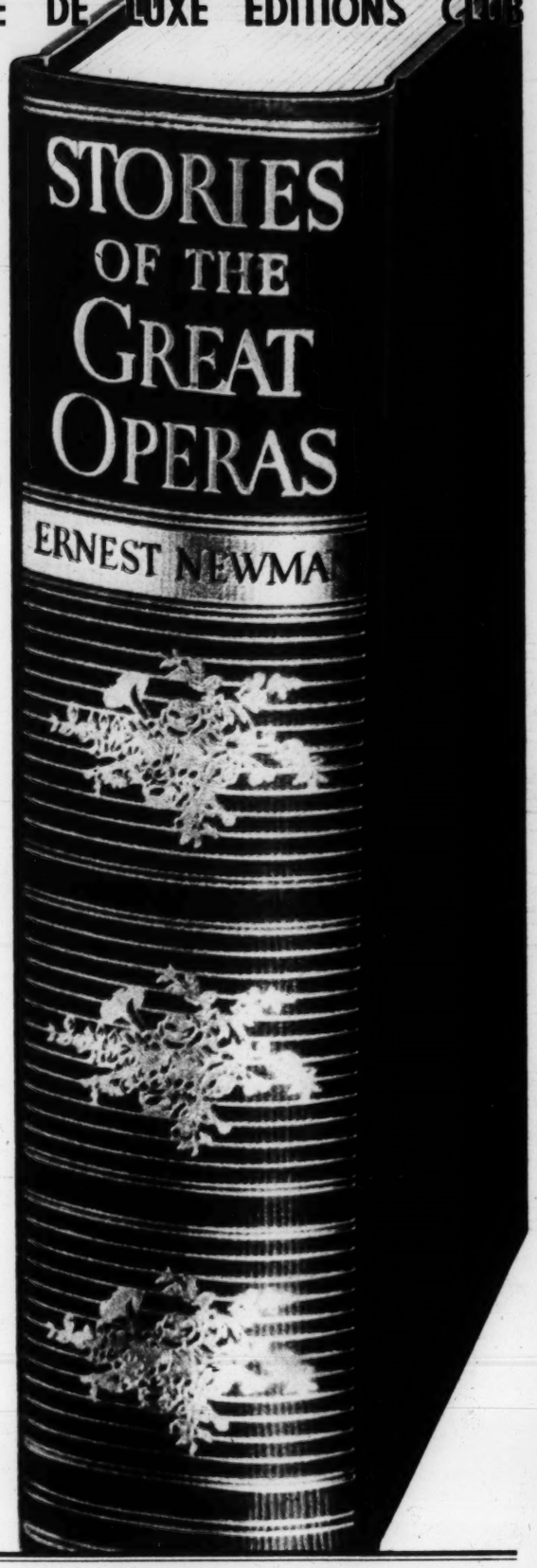

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